BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A
Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 84 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamer.		Tons.
1921				
11th	June ..	"DONGOLA"	..	8,056
18th	,, ..	"MALWA" *	..	10,911
25th	,, ..	"NEURALIA"	..	9,082
2nd	July, ..	"KASHGAR"	..	8,840
9th	,, ..	"KARMALA"	..	8,983
16th	,, ..	"DELTA" †	..	8,087
23rd	,, ..	"NARKUNDA" *	..	16,115
30th	,, ..	"MOREA"	..	10,890
6th	August ..	"CALEDONIA"	..	7,572
13th	,, ..	"SYRIA" †	..	6,683
20th	,, ..	"MANTUA" *	..	10,902
27th	.. ..	"DEVANHA"	..	8,092

† "DELTA" / "SYRIA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

"MALWA" / "NARKUNDA" / "MANTUA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
10th June	.. "DILWARA"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
17th ,,	.. "KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
24th ,,	.. "MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.		Remarks.
9th June	.. BARJORA	..	Karachi and P. Gulf.
10th June	.. KARAPARA	..	East & South Africa.
16th ,,	.. LINGA	..	Karachi direct or on arrival of English Mail.
20th ,,	.. PURNEA	..	Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5590	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Honolulu Maru	C. Okudu	25th May	11th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	18th June
Indo Maru	Y. Fuseno	18th June	28th June
§Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	5th July.

*No Passenger Accommodation

K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6095.	11th June	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6095.	30th June	11th July

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaee
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiotlo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed
Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 70,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen 40,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 17,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:: OSAKA
BRANCHES.

Asakusa	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Bombay	Kyoto	Semba
Dotombori	London	Shanghai
Fukushima	Moji	Shimbashi
Hakata	Nakanshima	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Nagoya	Temma
Hiroshima	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Niihama	Torinbursche
Hyogo	Nippombashi	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nishijin	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Tanai
Kokura	Osaka	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed Half Yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No 333.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF IND A LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 809, Bow Bazar. Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Bera rand C.I., 989, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kromex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Mander Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary*,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 12,60,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. G. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chief, High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000: if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.

Opp: Police Chowkie Null Bazar.
BOMBAY No. 3

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIOSS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ..	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS.

OLD BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the demolition and removal of the open sheds of round teak posts with Mangalore tiles standing on the premises of Mr. J. B. Petit at Tank Bunder. For particulars please apply to Mr. PETIT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY at his Office at 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

T A C 9633

SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.

1357 lbs. Sauce Indian, 10 lbs. Antivermi Ointment and 252 lbs. Silicate of Soda are offered for sale.

Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on MONDAY the 13th JUNE quoting rate per lb. and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.

3. Sample of item No. 1 can be inspected in this office and items 2 and 3 in "F" section, Grain Depot, Mazagon.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantity tendered for.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

6. The offers will hold good for one month.

J. M. MATTHEWS CAPTAIN,
for A. D. S. & T. EMBARKATION.

Alexandra Docks,
Bombay, 6/6/21.
T A C 9627

PUBLIC NOTICE.

EMPIRE OF IN IA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 24th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th May, to 8th June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1921. C 9420

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Cassy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows, Street, Fort.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

OWING to unforseen delays in the completion of the Bank's new premises in Apollo Street, we regret that the removal from our present premises at Murzban Road advertised to take place on the 9th, instant has been POSTPONED to a later date of which due notice will be given.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

7, Murzban Road,
8th, June, 1921. C 9619

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MEMORANDUM OF SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

1. The Bank is prepared on the following conditions to train Indians in practical banking with the object of fitting them to hold positions of responsibility in the Bank. The ages of the candidates should not be more than 25.

2. Applications should be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Boards who will select the men to be trained in the various Circles.

3. Preference will be given to candidates who have obtained the degree of "Bachelor of Commerce" from the College of Commerce, Bombay, to Graduates of a recognised University of the United Kingdom or India or a person who has passed the examination of the Institute of Bankers in England and to those who have had previous Banking experience. Others also may be selected who are highly recommended by persons well known to the Bank, but in their case they will require to satisfy the Bank as to their education, general knowledge, etc. Members of the existing staff of the Bank may also be selected and will be given the same opportunities as the others for acquiring practical knowledge.

4. Candidates will be taken on probation for three years and if, at the expiry of six months, the Bank decides that a candidate is likely to meet its requirements, he will be asked to enter into an agreement to serve the Bank as a Probationary Assistant for a further period of two and-a-half years. If, at the expiry of this term, the Bank decides that a Probationary Assistant should be promoted he will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be promoted to the 2nd Assistant's grade and will be called upon to sign an agreement to serve the Bank for a further period of three years.

Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade shall on signing agreements deposit with the Bank in cash the sum of Rs. 1,000 for the due performance by them of the duties of their employment under their agreements. The Bank may, in lieu of a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000, accept an approved personal surety, in which case the Bank shall deduct every month 10 per cent. out of the salary of the Probationary Assistant or Assistant until the deductions amount to a sum of Rs. 1,000.

The agreements executed by Probationary Assistants and by Assistants on the 2nd grade will provide that if a Probationary Assistant or an Assistant intends to leave the Bank's service at the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive or the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the first six months probation before execution of the probationary agreement in the case of the former, or at the expiry of the second three years' service in the case of the latter, six months' notice in writing must be given to the Bank. The penalty for non fulfilment of the terms of the agreement will be the forfeiture of the Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the payment of that amount by the person who executed a personal surety bond.

The Agreement will also contain a clause empowering the Members of the Local Boards to terminate the service of Probationary Assistants or Assistants at any time at their discretion on giving them three months' salary.

5. During the period of probation Probationary Assistants will draw Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 per mensem by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

6. The training in the first instance will, if possible, be given at a Branch, but the exigencies of the service may require it to be given at a Local Head Office. Probationary Assistants must undergo training and Assistants must serve the Bank wherever the Bank considers it advisable to send them.

7. The salary attaching to the Assistants, 2nd grade, will be Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

The conditions of entry into this grade will ordinarily be—

(1) That candidates have served for three years as Probationary Assistants or otherwise.

(2) That they have satisfied at Bank that they have a good practical knowledge of the working of a Bank and show promise of being able to manage a staff.

(3) That they have become Certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers in England. d

8. An Assistant on the 2nd grade placed in charge of an Agency of the Bank will draw a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750.

9. Promotion to the higher grades in the service will depend upon the degree in which the Bank is satisfied with the Assistants and their work. When promoted to Staff Appointments they will be graded in accordance with the rules applicable to all Officers holding Staff Appointments and will draw the same pay and allowances.

10. The leave allowable to a Probationary Assistant will be fourteen days for every year's service and to an Assistant on the 2nd grade thirty days for every year's service. Leave may not be accumulated.

11. Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade, who have attained the age of 21, shall contribute to the Bank's Pension Fund and shall abide by the rules of such Fund. Service rendered before the age of 21, or before being admitted to the Fund, shall not be held as service for pension.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th of June, after which date the first group of Probationary Assistants for the Bombay Circle of the Bank will be selected.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE First Term of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or have passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates for admission to the College must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character.

Those candidates who desire to obtain scholarships (Value Rs. 20 per mensem) must present themselves on 1st JULY at 10 a.m. Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final or Government Service Examination or possess the School Leaving Certificate are eligible for selection as scholars.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 6th June, 1921.
M C 9625

NOTICE

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to vote at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office not later than the 31st July, 1921, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

(1) The year of graduation and the University to which the graduate belongs.
(2) Present age.
(3) The street No. of the house (with street name) occupied by the applicant. It should be stated whether the applicant has resided at this address uninterruptedly since 1st April 1921, or, if only occasionaly, during what periods since 1st April 1921.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
For Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th June, 1921. C 9634

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 45 of 1921.

SHA POPATLAL POONAMCHAND, a firm, carry ing on business at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

Versus.

Messrs. HAJI ABDUL REHMAN SHIRAZI AND SONS, a firm, carrying on business at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 1st day of March, 1921, it was ordered interalia that the defendant firm do pay to the plaintiff firm the sum of Rupees Eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-four for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 9th day of April 1921 moveable property consisting of two iron safes, seven writing tables, one revolving chair, twelve chairs, one book shelf, two cupboards, one gold watch, one silver box two silver cigarette holders, one cloth partition, one clock, one small timepiece, one Hamond Type-writer, one copying press with table two small teapoys etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Tuesday the 28th day of June 1921, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale dated the 26th day of April 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction in the office of the abovenamed defendant firm at Ravelin Street, within the Fort, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs and costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's Poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1921.

S. G. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
9643

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVRAM DATRAM RAVAL, late a retired Cloth Merchant of Bombay Brahmin Hindu inhabitant .....Deceased.

CHANCHAL, widow of the abovenamed deceased residing at Kandawadi, Girgaum Road, out of Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of May, 1921.

CHANCHAL, Widow,
Petitioner-in-Person.
C9654

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. SHARIFF HASSUM & CO., have REMOVED, from the 6th June, 1921, to their New Premises 24, MANGALORE STREET, FRERE ROAD, near B. I. Office.
C 9622

NOTICE.

THE TA A IRON AND S EEL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 9th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1921
2. To declare Dividends on Preference, Ordinary and Referred Shares for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th May, 1921 to the 11th June, 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
D. J. TATA,
Directors.

Bombay, 19th May, 1921. C9449

NOTICE.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ONE Ten-Bowl Finishing and Chasing Calender, 50in. wide on face of cotton bowls. Open type frames, and machine-cut spur wheels to gear the top and bottom chilled bowls—by Mather and Platt—imported at the end of 1913, and since sparingly and carefully used.

SIX Cotton Bowls, Three chilled iron bowls 14in. diam. steam heated, One cast Iron bottom bowl prepared for steam heating, 24in. diam., 5ft.—2in. over shoulders with 8in. ends, case-hardened. Arrangement for putting pressure on bowls by means of worm and wheel operated from floor level. Entering batch, Plaiter complete can be seen in working order at the Bombay United Mills by previous appointment with the Manager.

ONE Mercerising Range consisting of one 3-Bowl Mangle 50in. wide, one Stentering Machine 30ft. long, 50in. wide with patent clips, one e.i. centrifugal pump, one pine cistern 4ft. by 4ft. fitted with 9 pine rollers with Patent Expander complete, fitted with double diagonal steam engine 9in. cylinders, 16in. stroke for driving the range. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE Single Nip Hydraulic Schreiner Calender 52in. wide with one steel bowl 10in. diam. by 52in. wide engraved, fitted with gas heating apparatus and wooden Bowl 24in. by 52in. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE Pair Hydraulic Steel Cylinders and rams 7in. diam. to stand working pressure of 2 tons per square inch complete—one hyd. single crank Pump, one accumulator with one extra engraved bowl. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE 2-ROLLER Lancashire Beetling Machine with 2 e.i. beams each 16in. diam. by 14ft. between flanges, 41 Fallers each 8ft.—6in. by 5in. by 4in. Stripping and Winding on motion—driven by means of friction clutch and pulley by Lang Bridge.

All the above-Machines can be seen at the Bombay United Mills, Charni Road, by appointment with the Manager.

Offers for the above will be received by Messrs. TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Tata Mills, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay
C9491

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the firm of Ratanlal Manilal, carrying on business in Chintz in shop No. 40 in the Laxmidas Khimji Market, outside the Fort of Bombay, is DISSOLVED on and from Jeth Sud 1st S. Y. 1977, (7th June 1921). Any person who shall deal with the said firm or with an individual by name Ratanlal Manilal in the name of the said firm in any way whatsoever, shall do so at his own risk and on his own account.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1921.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Vallabhai Motilal.
C9652

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, EMPTY PACKING CASES, IRON CHAIN, GAS ENGINE AND ENGINE PUMP.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 10th June 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagaon, the following goods:—

One lot scrap iron, empty oil casks, packing cases, iron pipings, old linen empty tins and jars and paint kegs, etc.

1 gas engine and 1 gas engine pump.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Custom's Duty etc., that may be due on the goods before they are cleared.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and Co. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th June, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing cloth caps, books and Co.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of of clothing cloth, umbrella, caps, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

DIRECTIO: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE'S LATEST COMEDY.
"CHOQUETTE AND HER ACE."
A New 5 PART AVIATION COMEDY
featuring the
PRINCE of Comedians
WIFFLES
WIFFLES
WIFFLES as a BOGUS AVIATOR
is ONE LONG SCREAM FROM
START TO FINISH.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES Ld.
TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES Ld. present
THEIR LATEST CINEMA STAR
BEAUTIFUL and TALENTED
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
in
A Great PARAMOUNT picture
"GREEN EYES"
"GREEN EYES"
PATHE GAZETTE
"OUR GIRLS"
PATHE PICTORIAL.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p. m.
Madan Theatres Ld. present their
Third Indian Masterpiece
"DHRUVA CHARITRA"
featuring
JAMES McGRATH
and a host of
INDIAN DRAMATIC STARS.
3rd WEEK & STILL BREAKING RECORDS.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers apologize to their innumerable kind patrons for the break in the continuity of their highly popular Serial

"The Broken Coin"

Yet rejoice—For you have yet one more chance to-day to see the instalment of the
FIFTH WEEK
of this Mighty Serial. Do not, on any account, miss this Splendid chance, and thus continue to see the serial without any break.

Four Shows To-day at; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Bessie Barriscale
IN
woman who understood
Would you risk your life to save an erring husband. See this absorbing dram.
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS.
A HAPPY LAND
POLLARD COMIC
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. and Sunday 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
A Favourite Resort of the Elite!
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAST NIGHT OF
The thrilling Drama:—
"THE BEST MAN."
A strange story of Life in which the Best Man becomes Bridegroom and proves "The Best Man" in Life.
Also a comic:
"THE PANTS."
Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girguam Tram Terminus.
The film that has delighted and is still the delight of
THOUSANDS
Maha Sati Anusuya
OR
THE BIRTH
OF
SHREE DUTTA
you can not afford to miss it.
Daily Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
The management will present next Week
HIDDEN DANGERS.
TRIUMPH OF CINEMA SKILL.

ADIEU!

Maxim and Sabine—the good and the bad—bid you Adieu to day!
Messrs. K. D. & Bros. present for the Last Time To-day
"WHEN WE LOVE!"
Concluding 4 Parts—5,000 feet.
Four Shows daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).
Commencing from To-morrow Saturday.
"DAMAGED GOODS"
"DAMAGED GOODS"
The Sensation of the hour—The Photoplay of the age!

Yasoda-Nandan
Or
Radha Krishna
in 8 inspiring reels
It is an enchanting plot with a direct appeal for every man woman & child and is very enthralling in the Hindu Sacred world. To be shown very shortly at the
GLOBE CINEMA

Income Tax. . .
& Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
61 Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

Digitized by Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENGLISH COMPOSITORS. Apply personally UNITED PRESS, 74, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 468

WANTED—BILL COLLECTORS for a Bombay Firm. Cash security Rs. 500 and recommended by two respectable and permanent residence of the City. Apply sharp to Box No. 1,060 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENTS of travelling and literary taste preferred. Can earn from Rs. 20 to 100 daily. Apply enclosing 1 anna stamp. THE SERVICE SUPPLY AGENCY, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.
A R450

WANTED.—A MILL EXPERT, possessing sound knowledge of Mill Machinery and erection work. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Kalyanmal Mills Limited, Indore.
A R 9602

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATE to teach Science and Mathematics. Part-time teacher may be accepted. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL G. T. High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R460

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding 1st Class Certificate of the Punjab to take charge of a large Ginning and Pressing Plant also an Oil Mill. Pay 200-25-250. Free quarters. Apply BULAKRAM GRANGE VILLE, Simla.
A C9552

WANTED—Three qualified DRIVERS for steam road rollers. Monthly pay Rs. 60. Applicants should send in their applications with certificates of competency to reach the Undersigned not later than the 20th June, 1921. S. S. AIYANGAR, Executive Engineer, Kanara Dt.
A C9630

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim-Ship Either L. M. & S., M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S. Apply personally to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
A R453

WANTED for service in Bahrein, a good CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with good knowledge of Accounts, experienced in Commercial Firms. Terms: 2 years agreement without boarding and lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 4068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 452

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Veterinary Surgery to take charge of Municipal Stables and supervise slaughter-houses and Meat Markets. The pay will be Rs. 100 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. Apply stating qualifications and previous experience to the Health Officer, Poona City Municipality, before the 20th instant.
A C9645

WANTED—(1) A DRIVER for 16 horse-power Steam Engine. (2) A MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. (3) EXPERIENCED STENO TYPIST (4) A JUNIOR CLERK with good hand-writing. Good prospects. Apply personally to the WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., Krishna Buildings, opposite Empire Theatre, Hornby Road.
A C9645

WANTED—For Basrah and Baghdad first class ELECTRIC WIREMEN with knowledge overhead wiring. Applicants will be examined in Bombay. Pay Rs. 100 per month rising Rs. 25 end six months. Option of renewal for second year at Rs. 150 also free quarters and Rs. 30 month ration allowance and bonus. Only first class men need apply with testimonials to Box No. 4066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 442

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS in Bombay for a student in Intermediate class after his College periods. Particulars personal. Apply to Box No. 4060, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R428

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—FLATS suitable for offices. Apply to Box No. 4067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R449

TO BE LET—BLOCKS at Mount Road, Mazagon, in new building, westerly view and opened from all sides with electric fittings. Apply there 10 to 12 a.m. ALLIMAHOMED VIRJEEBHAI.
C R446

ONE Decent flat at Warden Road, facing sea with modern sanitary arrangement electric fitting and English bath. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises.
C R 434

TO BE LET a spacious front shop fit for motor car show room in newly built building at Gowalia Tank Road. Any alterations or additions needed to suit convenience will be attended to. For particulars apply to ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co., 78, Bhusari Moholla near Crawford Market, Bombay.
C R301

TO LET.—Large Building, with big Sea Frontage on Ballard Road. Most Suitable for Steam Ship Companies, Banks, Mercantile, Firms, etc. "Amarchand Building." Comprising of one ground floor and three Upper Floors to be let whole or in parts from July. For further particulars apply to the owners in writing or personally on the premises between 4-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Opposite Ballard Bundar,
Ballard Road.
C R 387

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath a W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the East area or near about. Apply Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—OVERLAND 4, complete with all accessories. Done 8,000 miles, carefully owner-driven, running better than new. Apply Box No. 4069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA C9644

FOR SALE—One "SUNBEAM" MOTOR CAR, touring body, 4-cylinder. 1921 latest Model, Brand New. Price very reasonable. Apply Messrs. HEETOOLA NOORUDIN & Co., 351-353, Abdool Rehiman Street, Bombay.
JA R396

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

SALE—About 1,000 lbs. of Horse hair is available for sale. Offers to the COMMANDANT, BASE Remount Depot, Deolali.
N C 9620

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED, IMMEDIATE delivery of MILL MACHINERY, complete from Blow Room to Weaving Department. Apply Box No. 4057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R424

FOR SALE—A Complete CAUSTIC SODA PLANT, medium size, also iron tanks 2 (6'x6'x6') 4 (4'x4'x4') 9 drums 3'x2'2". Offers invited. Apply for particulars. GOVERNMENT SODA FACTORY, Nawabganj, CAWNPORE.
K C9647

FOR SALE—Eleven UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES No. 90 of 20 Spindles each. Brand New. Price Rs. 2,350 each. Our Mill Delivery. Apply to the MORARJEE GOCULDAS Sp. & Wg. Co. Ltd., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
K C9632

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One new or second hand STEAM ENGINE, compound condensing Rope driving of approved make in good condition capable of driving 60 Platt's Single Roller Gins. B. P. SAOJI Factory, Mulkapur, Berar.
K 409

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSIONS OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for General Commercial, Specialized Banking and Auditing Courses, are proceeding. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R 462

WANTED.—A GRADUATE LADY TEACHER for teaching English, History, Geography etc., for the Theosophical National Girls School, Benares. High Standard of work expected Apply to the Principal stating qualifications and minimum salary expected before the 23rd June.
M R 467

FOR THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, Ratlam State. (1) An experienced graduate, strong in English and Mathematics, for the post of Head Master, Darbar High School, Ratlam. (2) A graduate in science, for the post of Science Teacher, Darbar High School, Ratlam. Apply with copies of testimonials, to be sent to The ACTING PRINCIPAL, "The Priory," Mussoorie. U. P.
M 9605

EDUCATIONAL,

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Mohan Building, Girgaum, Bombay RE-OPENS 13th instant. Students enrolled for Book-keeping Accountancy and Higher Commercial courses. Fees moderate. For prospectus apply PRINCIPALS.
M R459

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—Wanted in July next (1) An M. A. in English as ASSISTANT PROFESSOR. Salary Rs. 150-5-175. (2) An INSTRUCTOR in Typewriting for the Allahabad Commercial Diploma classes. Salary Rs. 70. In both cases preference will be given to those who have had teaching experience. Applications—stating qualifications, age, and experience, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to The PRINCIPAL, "The Priory," Mussoorie. U. P.
M 9605

PERSONAL.

THE gentleman that travelled with me by Virar local, on Wednesday, 1st, morning has, through oversight, taken away my attache instead of his own. I do not claim of there being any money in the bag, but will be much thankful if he will kindly reach my attache with vouchers and a packet in it safe to M. M. POLISHWALLA, 240, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. R 464
P A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government—No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 320. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. E. [illegible] and F. J. DAVAR.
T

COAL CONSUMERS are hereby informed that Lalpeth coal is now available for ready and forward delivery. Apply to J. V. PADAMSEY & CO. Proprietors Lalpeth and Sonada Collieries, 39/41, Apollo Street top floor of Mervi Bank, Fort Bombay.
P R 458

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stores for the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE for the period ending 31st March 1924.

No Tender will be received after 5 p.m. on the 30th June 1921. Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100. Forms can be had on application at the Office of the undersigned.

D. E. WACHA,
Hon. Secretary.

Byculla, 10th June, 1921.
P A C 9653

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPG. WG & MFG. CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Co., will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Liquidator's office No. 35, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay, to receive the Liquidator's statement of accounts, under Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913.

GOPALDAS TRICUMJEE,
C9699 Liquidator.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th June, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. at the Government Stores Depot, Haines Bunder, Sewree the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SALE OF 2,000 CWTS. BRASS STRIP.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales) surplus Government stores and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. P. Haidery and Co., sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 10th June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) at the Government stores depot, Haji Bunder, Sewri, the following.

2000 cwt Brass strip.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SALE OF 11 CASES COTTON SOOTHING.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their sale room the following.

Order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of "defaulting indentor Mr. Sunderdas Padamsey.

Per ex S.S. "Olympia."

K P/SS/K CO.—80/82 and 84/91.

11 cases each 20 pieces cotton soothing. 54in. by 33/40 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within three days from the date of sale.

P.S.—Attention of Merchants is drawn to the following facts, viz., that the above mentioned merchant has converted the draft in Rupees and deposited the goods with a bank in Rupee Loan account on the 12th August, 1920, and this being much before the resolution passed by the Indian Merchants Piece-goods Association on the 22nd December, 1920, it can not prevent merchants from buying these goods.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Plots of lands and Properties situate at Bhandup, which was advertised to be held on SUNDAY, the 12th instant by order of Messrs. Captain & Vaidya Attorneys for Messrs. Hirji Khetsey & Co., the mortgagees, has been postponed until further notice.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND GLASS MERCHANTS AUCTION SALE OF SLIGHTLY BROKEN CAST GLASS JUST RECEIVED FROM HOME.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will by order of the Agents of the Morarji Gouldas Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd. sell by public auction at the Morarji Mills.

529 1/4 inch. thick Cast Glass. size 96 by 24 t

3 1/4 inch. thick Cast Glass size 96 by 30.

21 1/4 inch. thick Cast Glass, size 54 by 24.

P.S.—The above consignment has just landed and has been slightly damaged on the way and is being sold the same being no use for the mill shed but is of best use for window-doors small sheds, for compound and flooring purposes. t

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1921.

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System.

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.—
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.—

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.—
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.—

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—BOILER, second-hand or new. Apply GULABBAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K C9572

REMINGTON NO. TEN FOR SALE. Apply THE BOMBAY GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay.
K R457

READY FOR SALE—Lindie ammonia 5 tons ice plant complete with engine, boiler, distilled and filtyltered water system turning out its capacity within 24 hours. Subject to inspection during this season. Apply to Box No. 4014 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
aR 332

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One quite new LANCASHIRE BOILER. 30ft. by 7ft.—6inft Diameter 200lbs. Pressure and some Looms and Dobbies, Bombay delivery. Particulars apply Box No. 3066, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C9598

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—23' x 7' x 130 lbs. pressure second hand Lancashire BOILER by Marshall Sons & Co., made in 1906, with usual mountings and fittings. at Rs. 11,000 F. O. R. Karachi. Apply for further details to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay.
K R 466

EDUCATIONAL.

BOYS AND GIRLS! join B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION CLASSES in English, Mathematics. Chanda Ramji Girls School Girgaum, Bomay.
M R426

V. B. PATVARDHAN'S Law Classes for LL.B., and H.P. Students Last term result, H.P. 4 out of 4 and LL.B. 11 out of 13. Angris Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R430

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Shorthand Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, and Mahratta High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M GH.

HAVE COURAGE FOR BETTER LUCK AND BETTER PROSPECTS. Successful and Non-Successful Matriculates must undergo effecient Training in Shorthand, Typewriting Accountancy, Banking, Law, Full Commercial and Secretarial Course. Preparation for L.C.C., N.U.T., F.I.S.A., R.S.A., A.B.T., etc. Examinations. Service Guaranteed. Apply THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M R 437

LOST & FOUND.

TWO Young Spaniels found on the 8th Being carefully taken care of by me. Owner to come and give description and evidence soon Dr. S. R. MUDEKAR, Bombay Improvement Trust, Sewree. R451
P B

LOST OR MISLAID.—A share certificate No. 182 in the Lakshmi Cotton manufacturing Co. Ltd., standing in the name of my deceased husband Amratlal Kalidas is LOST or MISLAID. An application for a duplicate certificate is made to the Company. Public are hereby warned against dealing in the same. Bai SARSWATIBAI, Widow of Shah Amratlal Kalidas Kikabhatt's Pole Ahmedabad 26th May, 1921.
P. B R 469

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN STEEL BARS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. The American Trading Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Messrs. Bard and Co., of Bombay the following steel Bars:—

142 Bdls. 1968 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
77 Bdls: 1076 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
135 Bdls. 1890 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
104 Bdls. 1848 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
139 Bdls. 1890 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
159 Bdls. 1946 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
760 Bdls. 10640 Pieces.
914 Bundles round steel bars mark M. R. Y. & Co. End red green and white.
4005 Bundles round steel bars mark E. H. End yellow and white paint.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Davidas solicitors for the mortgagees Messrs. the Hindustan Cooperative Insurances Co. Ltd. and on account and risk of the mortgagor Nathumal Hemraj Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Wednesday, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by virtue of the power of sale contained in Indenture of mortgage dated 24th March, 1920, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the structure or dwelling house standing thereon situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay at Dadar and containing by admeasurement about 2000 square yards and Registered in the books of the Collector under Old No. 306 and 356 New No. 4067 Old Survey No. 367, New Survey No. 9—3263 and assessed under Municipality of Bombay G Ward No. 3565 and Street No. 56 and bounded on the North by properties of D. D. Dadarker and Merwanji M. Erauce on South partly by property of Haji Hassam Haji Mahomed and partly by Marshall De Souza on West by Lady Jamsetji Road on East by property of M. R. Jaykar and it is now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Davidas solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ASTRAKHAN CLOTH AND COLOURED BARI CLOTH AND ELECTRIC BULBS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street Fort by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers.

On account and risk of Sadasive Rajaram Desai of Moti Bazar:—

Marked M. 1847 Co. Bombay 2 cases and 9 Bales Astrakhan cloth of Black brown, light brown blue violet green and mid brown colours.

Marked M. 1964 Co. Bombay 2 cases and 6 bales coloured bari cloth of light green gold dark snuff and light snuff colour.

Pier s.s. Jensho Maru.

Mar G. E. 3 cases electric bulbs Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 10th June, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ALI UMAR STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Atta Hussein Makdumbux in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th day of March 1920 and made between the abovenamed Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent (free from Sanad) land or ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Ali Umar Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 954, 955 and 956 and New Nos. 8130 Old Survey Nos. 1883, 1884 and 1885 and New Survey No. 818 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6036 and Street Nos. 177-179-181 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by Sweepers passage, on the West by the said Ali Umar Street, on the North by another property of the Mortgagor mortgaged to the Mortgagee and on the South by the property of Khatri Ahmed Sulleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1921.

MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street Fort.
Opp. the New Share Bazar Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

By order of Messrs Sabnis and Goregaoker Attorneys for the Transferee Mr. Ramchander Balkrishna Pawoot and on account and at the risk of the following mortgagors: Koolsumbai, widow of Shaikh Hassam bin Mahomed Hassam Chawulkar; Hawabai, widow of Shaikh Ismail bin Shaikh Hassam Chawulkar, Amoomia bin Shaikh Hassam Chawulkar, Shaikh Mahomed bin Shaikh Hassam Chawulkar, Hawabibi wife of Shaikh Ismail Jawlikar and Fatmabai daughter of Shaikh Hassam bin Mahomed Hassam Chawulkar and by the power of the transfers of mortgage, Messrs. Mody and Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction on Wednesday the 15th day of June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Ferzandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Tandel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy six feet in length or thereabout registred by the collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2783 and Street Nos. 55-59 and bounded in the East by the Sweepers Passage on the North by the house of Mahomed Sayd bin Abdul Cadar Moorgay on the West by the said Tandel Street and on the South by the house appertaining to the Tandell Street

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker attorneys for the Transferee at their office at Fort, Medows Street or the undersigned.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1921.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 3rd June, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	Nil
" " to Continent	—	1,000
Futures at New York	July	12.80
	Oct.	13 57
Futures at New York	Jan	14 05
Spot Cotton at New York	—	12 90
" Orleans	—	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	New Orleans Market are closed to-day.	
Futures at New Orleans—		
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	7
Demand Bills	—	3.87.00
Liver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	—	99 1/4
" Foreign	—	53 1/8

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 8th June, 1921.

To-day's Prices

July	12 63
October	13 44
Jan.	14 05

Liverpool, 8th June, 1921.

July	8 21
Oct.	8 55
Jan.	8 79
Mar.	8 88

London, 8th June, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	—1 3 5 8	Firm
Bar Silver Spot—	—34 7.8	Quiet
Bar Gold—	107/11 Downward tendency	

Liverpool, 3rd May, 1921.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,900
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans Spot

Egyptian F.G.F.	limited demand	8 12
Sakels	—	15 00
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	12 71
	Oct.	13 46
	Jan.	13 91
New Orleans 10 a. m.	New Orleans market closed to-day.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	—
July	8.14
Aug.	——
Sept.	——
Oct.	8.53—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.74—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	7 89
July	8 15
August	8 28
September	8 41
October	8 53
November	8 61
December	8 70
January	8 76
February	8 80
March	8 85
April	8 89
May	8 91

Tone:—Quie

COTTON.
ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 3rd June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good		4.40
" " Fully Good		4.90
" " Fine		5.15
G. 1 Oomra, Good		5 40
" " Fully Good		5 90
" " Fine		6.15
M G Broach, Good		7.05
" " Fully Good		7 30
" " Fine		7 55
Scinde, Good		4.28
" " Fully Good		4.78
" " Fine		5.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 3rd June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	14,03Unchgd
July	14/00
Aug.	14 00
Sept.	14 05
Oct.	14/ 5
Nov.	14 20
Dec.	14 25
Jan.	14/30

Manchester market is dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 3rd June, 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	23,000
" Imports	31,000
" Stock	1,104,000
Actual Weekly Sales	17,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, 3rd June, 1921.

Rentes 3%	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8
" 2 months bence	33 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies quiet

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 % since 28th April, 1921.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	5 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5/8
" " " " 6 "	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	5

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 7th June 1921.

Stockholm	16.20
Christiania	25 57
Amsterdam	11 30
Switzerland	22.20
Belgium	47 38
Athens	12.75

Liverpool, 7th June, 1921.

Mid American	8.26

London, 7th June, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	55 /8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m st	6 5 8
" " " 6 m/st	7

COPPER.

English Best Selected Coppre	£73
Standard Copper G M B	£73
Tin Block	£161/2

LINSEED CALCUTTA June July

Sellers firm	20
Nirmal, hold	

WHEATS.

London, 3rd June, 1921.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 bs.

June-July Quoted	80/6
BARLETTA RUSSG—621/2 lbs.	80/-
AUSTRALIAN — F. A. Q.	77

Tone of wheat:—Firmer.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong Bank	£91Ex-Price
National Bank	£20

METALS.

London, 3rd June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£721/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£723.4
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metal	9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£27

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris... France — 46.69

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/, 1960/90	£713/4
Victory Bonds 4 °/,	£78
War Loans 5 °/, 1929/47	£87 13/16
Consols 2 1/2 °/,	£46 X. D.
Rupee Paper 3½ °/,	£37 1/2
Indian Stock-3½ °/, Sterling Loans	57 X. D.
Government Securities 3 °/,	£50 "
7 per-cent Indian Loan	£3 1.6 premium

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August	11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June,	—9

Tone:—firmer.

SEEDS.

London, 3rd June, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferosepore Real Bold — June-July, Value	£19
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, Quoted	£18 1/6

TONE OF RAPESEED:—

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July | £20 1/6

TONE OF LINSEED:—

July August Raid Firm	£17 3/6
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	£9 3/6
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound June July	
TORIA RAPESEED— June-July, Sellers	£ 20

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 4th June, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers—	—22
Do. August Sellers	—211/2
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay July, Sellers	—23
Fine White Java, F Karachi August, Sellers	— 221/2
Fine White Sava C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	231/6
Do. August Sellers	232/4

Tone:—more enquiry.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

From our Correspondent.

June 9.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach July/August at Rs. 345 and after touching Rs. 346½ declined to Rs. 343½. It then again advanced to Rs. 345 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 345. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 344½ and closed at Rs. 341. Our market for ready cotton opens today with a steady feeling and we would advise our friends to sell their stock of ready cotton at current prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 9th June, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August, ...	—341
Fully Good Bengal	July, ...	246
Fine Oomra ...	July, ...	295
" "	September,	3081/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th June, 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August, ...	345
Fully Good Bengal	July, ...	250
Fine Oomra's	July, ...	295
" "	September	311

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 9th June, 1921.

Description	Silver-Fine	Fr Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
" Punjab	273	258	243
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	315	305	290
M.G. Central P. No. 1	345	335	320
M.G. Central P. No. 2	330	320	305
M.G. Broach	40	330	315
Southerns 7	361	350	335

RE[illegible]

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 8th June, 1921.

		Rs
Cotton	5761	Bs
Wheat	8650	Gwts
Linseed	2523	"
Rape, etc.	1262	"
Gingellyseed	572	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	710	"
Castorseed	29	"
Rice	1206	"
Myrabollams	2433	"
Cottonseed	411	"
Mowrseed	Nil	"
Gram	1919	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Mamy	Nil	"
Barley	482	"
Bajra	1615	"
Coal	1640	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/16
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 4 0
Fcc. Demand	290
American Dollars	412
Hongkong Dollars	209
Shanghai	272
Japan	195
Singapore	181/2

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

9th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3 4	85	0	0
Do.	1	87	8	0
Do.	1 1 4	87	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 9th June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	94	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	103	0	0
Do.	1 1 2	103	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	103	0	0
Do.	2	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	—		
Panch pora Joint	—	85	0	0
Copper English Bars	—	87	0	0
Brass-Bars	—	86	8	0
Lead	—	85	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates

6 30 p. m. 9th June, 1921 Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	67	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	0	0
Toolseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Toolseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0
Toolseed, Gajar 80-20	70	0	0
Toolseed Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	8	0
Groundnuts	58	0	0
Mowrseed	7	0	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	47	8	0
Wrur (Outturn Seeds	41	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	—		
Wheat June July	—		
Wheat Sept.	10	2	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—		
Linseed May	—		
Linseed Sept.	16	6	0
Linseed Dec.	—		
Rapeseed April-May	—		
Rapeseed June-July	—		
Toolseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—		
Toolseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—		
Toolseed Gajar 80-20 Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec.	—		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 9.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 30-10-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/31.
D. D. on London 1/3-17/32.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 295.
3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 330.
T. T. on Japan Rs.
American Cross rate dollars 3.80½.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 47.30.
Perman Cross rate 247.
London Silver spot D. 34-7/8d.
London Silver forward D. 34-5/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 87.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1929-21. 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ per cent Paper 58-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing to speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2150, By. Cotton 1180, By. Dyeing 1795 xrt, Century 1250, Cent. India 4415, Colaba Land 2715, Crescent 675, Currimbhoy 1675, David 1685, Fazulbhoy 1500 N. Finlay 1195, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd. Ind. Malwa 662/8, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3530, New Great 882/8, Pearls 1212/8, Phoenix 1155, Shapurji 375, Simplex 832/8, Swan 1155, Swadeshi 4280, Tata Mill 1450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 680, By. Burma 595, By. Burma N. way 136/4, By. Steam 307/8, Bundi Cement 1. 170 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/12, By. Tram. 39, Ind. Cement 335, Katni Ord 295, Katni Defd. 1420, New India Inds. 2 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 127/8, Tata Defd. 650, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 18 dis.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

A disturbance is apparently forming in southeast Arabian Sea and is checking monsoon in Malabar and Canara. Rain has however increased in the interior of the peninsula. Western depression is affecting in Kashmir. Rain all has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, west Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and southeast Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore and north Madras coast.

Principal amounts:—Tovoy one and half inches, Moulmein, Rangoon one, Akyab, Maymyo two, Cherrapunji six, Shilling one, Gauhati one and half, Dhubri three, Silchar two, Chittagong three. Cox's Bazar four, Barisal two, Berhampore one and half, Amraoti half, Karwar two, Raichur one, Bangalore one and half, Cochin, Madura a half, Ootacamund, Kodaikanal one and Kurnool two.

Forecast:—Extension into Punjab hills and in Central Madras.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a m. 2 p m, 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29 636
Temperature of Air	degrees	88 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79 9
Dew Point	"	77 0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)		4-0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	94 1
Minimum do do	"	84 3
General direction of Wind		W. WNW WSW
From Midnight to Midnight		
Mebement of Wind	miles	107
Eall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during mooth	"	0 65
do. year	"	0 05
Additional fall of r in up to 10am of 9th		0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Wednesday	15th June	m 7 39	25 9
		7 23a	25 10

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Wdy.	15th June	m 1 15	17 5
		1 35a	20 3

Think About it, Mother!

Women need to take more rest. If "grown-ups" would do as they teach—go earlier to bed—there would be much less kidney trouble about. It isn't good sense to iron and darn and sew at night, after the toil of the day. Think about it, mother!

Late hours, worry, overwork and irregular meals tend to load the blood with uric acid, and it weakens the kidneys to have to filter such badly-poisoned blood. Those pains in the back and in the loins are probably warnings of kidney weakness which, if nothing is done, may lead to inflammation of the kidneys, renaldropsy, bladder complaints, rheumatism, gravel and stone.

Make up your mind to avoid such risks. Get more fresh air, more outdoor exercise, and more health-giving sleep.

Let Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help you in your effort to get well. Taken in time, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills may prevent the development of kidney and bladder symptoms. Thousands of grateful women owe both happiness and health to this special kidney medicine.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10,8; obtainable from all dealers.

ONLY FROM FRESH STOCK.

FLUGEL

SODAWATER MACHINES.

Saccharine 550

CODD'S EMPTY SODAWATER BOTTLES.

Escofaly Mahomedaly & Co.

BHUSARI MAHOLA,
Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams:— "PURIFIED." Telephone:— 2516

SAFES AND LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.

Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, &c.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan & Co. Messrs Khatao Makanji & Co. Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.

Soliciting inquiries and orders.

INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING, CO.

Show Room:—290, Shaik Memon Street Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road Near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

KOSMOS (Circular) TAXIMETERS

1st and 2nd class

Cannot be tampered with. In this respect we claim that they are quite different to the other Taximeters in Bombay.

They can be converted to Single Tariff in half an hour, when the time comes.

The meter before the car is hired. Notes No figuring is visible.

When the flag is down—and automatically locked. Figures now exposed.

We hire these Meters out at -/10 per day.
We keep them in order Free of cost.
We will exchange them for Single Tariff Meters when the time comes.

SOLE AGENTS:

STEWART JACKS (Motors) Ltd.

6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ceylon, S. Settlements China and Japan per s.s. "Dilwara" close at 7 a.m.

Mails for L. Marquis and S. Africa per extra s.s. "Umsonga" close at 6-30 p.m.

Results of the School Leaving Examination, University Hall, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 11.

The Wardha Mills, Ltd., Statutory Meeting, Apollo Pier, 10-30 a.m.

The s.s. Dongola with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 12.

Steamer Kashgar with outward mails of May 26, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

CAPTAIN.—Dorabji Sorabji Captain, Deputy Postmaster General, Bombay, at Mathew Road, Chowpatty on 8th June 1921.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 0	14 15
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to-day Friday commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LALBAG.

Under the auspices of the Lalbag Taluka Congress Committee, F Ward, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Jaina Sthanak, (opp. the Lady Northcote Orphanage) when Dr. Savarkar, and Messrs. Jivraj G. Nensey and Chhaganlal Nanavathy will speak on "Congress and our Duty" Sheth Mathuradas G. Sabuwalla will preside Volunteers will collect for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and enlist members for the Congress.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company Ltd, was held yesterday, Mr. Rustum K. R. Cama presiding. The Directors' report for the year ending 28th February last, showed that 5,075, proposals amounting to Rs. 100,001,000, were received and 4,741 policies bringing in the annual premiums of Rs. 415,873-13-0, were issued during the year. The total number of policies in force is 32,483, assuring the sum of Rs. 5,439,536 with bonus and of this amount Rs. 738,758 are reassured. The assets of the Company, in both the branches, are Rs. 17,530,276-14-5. The directors recommended a dividend of 40 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

The report with all the recommendations therein, was adopted and the retiring director Mr. L. W. A. Herbert, was re-elected.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Dilwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. to-day.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karapora will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 16th June instead of 15th June as previously notified.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Teesta and Thongwa via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday and Wednesday the 11th and 15th instant respectively.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

A fracas, resulting in the death of one Arab, took place on Wednesday at a woman's place at 12th Kamatipura Lane. About 11-30 a.m. Hassan Suleman, an Arab, aged about 28, came to the room of one Fatama, residing at Kamatipura and remained there till 5-0 p.m., when Gaffoor, Mahomed and Durga, three Mahomedans came there. They asked the woman why she suspected Sopana, her servant, in connection with some theft in her room and Gaffoor tried to strike her with a shoe. Hassan interfered with the Mahomedans, who challenged him to come out. And as soon as he did so they caught hold of him and began to belabour him till he became senseless. Fatama's neighbours then raised an alarm, whereupon the assailants ran away and Hussan's friends, who were in a teashop, came and removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a few hours after admission.

DEATH CAUSED BY A KICK.

The Coroner held an inquest regarding the death of one Umabai, aged 60, residing at Fatter Bunder. The evidence showed that on Wednesday night there was a quarrel between Sonia Laxuman, a labourer, and Shiva Mahadeo, the deceased's son, who also was a labourer. In the quarrel, it appears, the members of Sonia's as well as Shiva's family took part. They were once separated by Shiva's parents but Sonia again attacked Shiva and struck him with a stick when Shiva's mother, the deceased, came out. But she was thrown down by Sonia's wife and Sonia then gave her a kick on the abdomen. She was then removed to her hut where she died the next morning.

The medical examination showed the cause of death was perforation of small intestines which could have been caused by a kick.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by perforation of the intestines, resulting apparently from her having been kicked on the abdomen by Sonia Laxuman.

SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

SPLENDID RESPONSE FROM CROCKERY MERCHANTS.

The Hony. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay has sent us the following for publication:—

We are very glad to announce that in response to the appeals made by the Central Khilafat Committee of India for the Relief of the Muslim sufferers of Smyrna, the furniture and crockery merchants an some other gentlemen of the Chak'a Street, Bombay, have contributed the sum of Rs. 6,423 towards the Smyrna Relief Fund. It is earnestly hoped that the other merchants of Bombay will follow the noble example set by the Chak'a Street merchants and will save the precious lives of the widows and orphans of Smyrna. It is gratifying to note that the Meman Bhaonagri community of Bombay have started the work of collection from among their members. and that we shall soon be in a position to announce their donations. Of all the Meman communities of Bombay, the Meman Dhoka community of Rangari Moha'la, which consist of extreme'y wealthy merchants, have not yet paid their attention to this charitable work, but we confidently hope the feeble voice of the widows and orphans of Smyrna will reach their ears, and they will soon rise to the occasion and help their afflicted brothers and sisters this dark hour of distress.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, June 9.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Abdul Fattah Sher Mahomed, Deputy Collector, Nara Valley, district Thar Parkar in Sind, is granted, with effect from 1st August 1921, privilege leave for six months, and is allowed to retire on the expiry thereof

Mr. Narbheram M. Joshi, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, is granted privilege leave for two months combined with such furlough as will extend the period of absence to 25th August 1921.

Mr. A. I. Khatib, District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for four months.

Mr. P. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipality, to be a member of the Rent Controller's Committee for Bandra.

Mr. J. B. Mama, Officer in charge Public Health Laboratory, Poona, is granted, with effect from the 1st September 1921 or the subsequent date of relief, privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough on full average salary for four months and furlough on half average salary for six months.

Lieut.-Colonel A. F. W. King, I.M.S., is granted, with effect from the 13th May or the subsequent date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on average salary for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during week in parts of the Deccan, Konkan, Karnatak, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. Irrigated crops are in good condition. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinknig was sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Kolaba, Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Kathiawar. Water for irrigation is generally deficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.

Sind 66 to 74, Gujarat 52 to 74, Konkan 25 to 53, Deccan 60 to 79, Karnatak 57 to 73.

FAMINE RELIEF.

There were seven relief works in progress in Broach, nine in the Panch Mahals, eight in Ahmednagar, six in Poona, six in Satara and eleven in Bijapur. Gratuitous relief is being given to the decrepit and needy and dole to inferior village servants, wherever required. Fifty-one village kitchens and two private poor houses are being maintained in Ahmednagar. The condition of people on works and on gratuitous relief is satisfactory. Fodder continues scarce and measures for its supply by Government agency continue. Cactus fodder being used freely. Cattle in camps thriving.

MAHIM BEGGAR'S CRUSH.

ONE MORE DEATH.

Out of the five injured persons who were crushed in a crowd of beggars at Mahim where the other day, Mr. Haji Cassum was distributing pieces of cloth to the poor, one man Abdul Reheman, aged 55, died at the J. J. Hospital yesterday. This is the second death in connection that incident at Mahim—the first death being that of Sakinabai, a woman who died on the spot.

SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

The Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Mr. F. R. Wadia presiding. The report of the Directors and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1921, was adopted. In the course of the Report it was stated that after deduction of Agents' commission, a nett profit of Rs. 13,54,047-6-0 remained. That amount the Directors proposed to utilise in the following manner.—

Machinery and Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 6,50,000-0-0; Doubtful Debts Reserve Account Rs. 2,79,780-0-0; Dividend on 9,000 Shares at the rate of Rs. 35 per Share 3,15,000-0-0; Bonus to Mill and Office Staff at Agents' discretion Rs. 10,000-0-0; To carry forward, including provision for Income Tax and Super Tax Rs. 99,257-6-0.

FATAL ALIGHTING FROM TRAMCAR.

Very often now a days one hears of accidents due to passangers trying to board or alight from tram cars in motion. The latest accident of this nature took place on the 29th ultimo, resulting in the injuries to one Jiao Caithan, a Goan, aged 30 years, who died at the J. J. Hospital on Monday last. Biao was trying to alight from a car in motion at Dhobi Talao, when he fell and a wheel of the car went over his left leg. He was immediately rmoved to Hospital.

At the inquest, a verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.

Mr. W. G. G. Bayley, Accountant-General, United Provinces, died from sunstroke on the night of the 6th June. The office of the Accountant-General was consequently closed on the 7th instant as a mark of respect for the deceased.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company Limited, was held yesterday under the Presidency of Mr. A. J. Billimoria. The directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1920 shows a profit of Rs. 3,52,127-14-4 from which the Directors have set aside the sum of Rs. 1,10,000 for Depreciation, leaving with the amount of Rs. 38,613-9-1 brought forward from 1919 a sum for disposal of Rs. 2,80,741-7-5.

Out of this available balance the Directors recommended the payment of a Dividend of Rs. 8 per share, equal to 16 per cent which would absorb Rs. 2,63,600 and to carry forward the balance of Rs 12,141-7-5. On December 31st 1920 there were 7929 Exchange and Private Lines working in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad with a total gross revenue of Rs. 14,86,950-4-4

The Board regretted that owing to the increased cost of materials and labour the net result for the year compares unfavourably with that of the previous year, which necessitated the revision of the Company's rates of subscirption and this was being carried into effect.

BETTER CONDITIONS PROMISED.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said that The Director regreted that they were receiving frequent complaints regarding the unsatisfactory service, and the time taken to clear faults The however assured the public were doing their best to improve the service, in spite of the great difficulties in obtaining the requisite number of suitable operators and inspectors, and the constant changes in the operating staff. He was sure, the public would acknowledge that they were not indifferent to the public complaints when informed then that they have recently appointed a Committee of Directors for investigating complaints, and the members of the Committee devote considerable time in personally looking into the matter.

Delay in removing telephones to other addresses was another type of complaint. Any time in excess of two weeks taken to remove a telephone ,was invariably brought about by a wayleave difficulty. In some localities the Company's underground cables were carrying their full capacity, and it was possible in such cases to meet demands for the present.

Replying to a shareholder the chairman said the service was unsatisfactory because their operators were females who are rarely steady in their service for a long time. Some of the operators leave the service six or eight months after they have joined whenever they find a better job or get married. As an experiment they tried some male operators for some time; but they proved still to use. The Bombay Telephone Company—or he might say the telephone companies of every country in the world—preferred female operators because of their clear and distinct voice.

QUESTION OF AUDITORS.

The report was adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected but there was a little controversey about the appointment of auditors and fixing their remunerations for the current year. For the previous years they had two sets of auditors for an half-yearly remunerations of Rs. 500 each set. But this year the directors proposed the appointment of one set, namely Messrs. Ferguson and Co., on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000. This Mr. Dalal, a Shareholder, objected to and he moved an amendment fixing the remuneration at Rs. 500. The amendment was carried by a majority.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAYS' MESSAGE TO THE KING,

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

The following message was sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Majesty the King Emperor on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday:—

"On behalf of the Government, Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency I tender to your Majesty our loyal and devoted congratulations on the occasion of Your Majesty's birthday."

The following reply has been received from His Majesty:—

"I am much gratified to receive the kind congratulations of the Government, Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency on the occasion of my birthday for which I warmly thank you and them."

PRESS ACT IN NEW GARB

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 8

The Press Act Committee has concluded recording evidence and is now busy drafting its recommendation which are expected to be ready by the end of month. More than seventeen witnesses have been examined in all. The last batch included Sir John Wood, Political Secretary, Editor of Hamdan, Lucknow, Mr. Barkat Ali ex-editor of the Lahore "Observer and Mr. Abdul Majid Sherar, editor of "Khumy report" Madras. The majority of the witnesses are generally understood to have pressed for total repeal of the Press Act with such modifications of ordinary law of the land as would secure proper safeguards against sedition in the Press.

The Committee on the Repressive Legislations begins early next week under the presidency of Dr. Sapru, Law Member.

Anti-non-cooperation meetings have been held at Pilibhit and Safipur in Unao District, and Bijnor and Phulpur in Allahabad district. (A. P.)

The Governor of Ceylon opened the new Council on the 7th June.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and three-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and thirteen thirty-two pence.

BUCKINGHAM MILLS STRIKE

AUTHORITIES UNYIELDING.

(Associated Press)

MADRAS, June 7.

A letter sent to Mr. W. A. Turner, of Messrs. Binney and Co., on behalf of Buckingham Mills workmen says that on the 3rd instant a meeting of the Buckingham Mills workpeople was held, at which it was decided to draw the attention of the Manage ment to the intense feeling of indignation prevailing among the workmen, consequent on the strike and the lockout of their brethren of the Carnatic Mills. The employees request to take immediate steps to get clauses relating to forfeiture of bonus and modification in leave rules cancelled. They also ask for an assurance that they (management) will not interfere with the leave rules now in force. Unless a satisfactory reply is received before the 11th instant, they will have to consider very seriously the possibility of a strike. They are unable to keep quiet when their brethren in the Carnatic Mills are being unjustly dealt with.

With reference to the statement issued by Messrs. Binney and Co., Mr. M. A. Jalal Khan, Vice-President of the Madras Labour Union, Perambur, says that twenty-five per cent. increase given to workmen in 1920 was granted in satisfaction of their just claims Re: leave, when a number of workmen apply for leave, only a few are granted, the remaining being refused without caring for the nature of business for which the leave is applied. Some workmen actually sufferring from disease are not granted leave. If persisted in they are given fifteen days or thereabout in place of one or two days applied for, the idea being to punish them by the loss of wages for a long period while others are reported against to the Manager, and are got dismissed. The allegation that work has been unsatisfactory during the past few months is unfounded, as ther was no reduction in the daily outcome.

Regarding the strike, the letter says that on the morning of the 26th ultimo a deputation of workmen asked Mr. Turner to re-open the mills as the carding men were very sorry for the hasty step they had taken without consultation, but he imposed three conditions. As regards the second condition, that all employees should forfeit six months' bonus earned by them, the men contended that there was no justification for penalising 5,000 workmen for the fault of a few hundred carding men. Mr. Turner did not give in, but was very firm on the point.

MILL WORKERS ON TRIAL,

CHARGE OF RIOTING AND ROBBERY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Mr. Alex. Mitter, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Serampur resumed hearing of case in which twenty-three mill hands of Rishra stood charged with rioting and robbery. Jaher Ali, a local pleader, and Matwali of Musji'd, deposed that five months ago when Mr. Gandhi came there the mill-hands suddenly stopped work, came out of the mill and went to Titagar to meet Mr. Gandhi. Witness asked the men not to go to Titagar to meet Mr. Gandhi, and for this he was outcasted. Then there was a meeting of the Khilafat Committee attended by the mill-hands. The following day a European, in charge of the Weaving Department, was assaulted. The same mill-hands were dismissed and this resulted in a general strike. Witness opposed this, and his life was threatened. He found shelter inside the mill.

The case was adjourned. The Magistrate informed he would commit the accused to sessions on a charge of dacoity at the next day of hearing.

POSTAL STRIKES AT MUSSOORIE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

The "Leader's" correspondent writes that since May 29th the Mussoorie postal service has been considerably dislocated. Sixty postmen struck work, the principal grievance being the postmaster's unsympathetic attitude and mal-treatment. Representations proved futile and dismissal orders were served on all.

A public meeting was held at Tilak Hall, expressing sympathy with the postmen. The Postmaster-General has arrived at the station. The situation is gloomy and the strikers are firm in their attitude.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on the morning of June 6.

* * * *

Mr P. J. Hartog, Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, and Mrs. Hartog lunched at the Viceregal Lodge, on Monday.

The following units have arrived in India and have proceeded to stations named: 1/116th Mahrattas Belgaum and 1/113th Infantry Ajmere.

* * * *

Abdul Haq of Budaun, Allahabad, who was arrested recently under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code was released today and proceedings have been stayed in view of his apology and undertaking to leave the district immediately and not to make any further speeches.

* * * *

The following cablegram has been received by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway from the London Board of Directors:—"Board greatly regrets to hear of the disastrous accident at Mataundh, and desire to express their deep sympathy with the injured and with the relatives of those killed."

* * * *

H. E the Commander-in-Chief held a parade at Army Headquarters, on Monday afternoon, for presenting medals and decorations to officers and other ranks. Among others, five officers were decorated with D. S. O. and three with M. C. The function was attended by all officers at the Army Headquarters. (A. P.)

CHANDPUR MISERY.

MORE WHITEWASHING.

SIR H. WHEELER'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The report of Sir Henry wheeler on the situation at Chandpur is a length document, covering over twenty foolscap pages. His account of the happenings before May 20th mentions that by the evening of the 19th about three thousand coolies had collected in the neighbourhood of the station, and that evening about four hundred coolies rushed into the Goalundo mail and smaller number into the Naraingani mail. A representative of the Indian Tea Association was badly hustled, and an effort was made to strike the Hon. Mr. Sinha. Excitement continued throughout the night, but the effort to rush into the Chaittagong mail in early morning was frustrated.

The next morning, the Railway Medical Officer expressed the opinion that it was absolutely essential, in the interests of public health, that the coolies should not remain where they were. But rumour spread among the coolies that if they went to the football field, they would miss the steamer and the coolies moved in closer. The Commissioner, finding the police on the spot insufficient, wired for assistance, and fifty military police of the Eastern Bengal Frontier Rifles were sent from Decca. That day coolies looted the coal stacks and broke down the bamboo railings for fuel. Mr. K. C. De, the Commissioner, had already decided to clear the station as soon as reinforcements arrived. He could not do it during the day time for lack of men.

CLEARING OF THE STATION.

Dealing with the clearing of the station, Sir Henry Wheeler says that when it was seen that the coolies did not intend to vacate, order was given to move them. This was done by two sections of the Military Police, who had previously unfixed bayonets. Both the officers present and men shouted to the coolies to go, but they refused. The men sood up, waving their arms, shouting "Gandhi ki Jai" and the police began pushing them. This proving ineffectual, the police picked up the coolies' own sticks and bits of firewood, and began striking their bundles and bedding. From that they began to strike the coolies first in twos and threes and then in the general rush the coolies dent off towards the football field. Mr. De stopped the men using the butt of the rifles and another officer reports seeing one or to severe blows and telling the men to desist, but otherwise the statements of those present indicate a general scuffle rather than particular assualts. Witness agree that the coolies could not have been moved except by force, and that force used was not, in the circumstances, excessive, bearing in mind also the relative numbers of the crowd and the police. When the coolies left whistle sounded and the men formed up promptly. The estimates of time the incident occupied vary from five to ten minutes.

On May 21st a general hartal was declared in the town and has continued since. The railway strike began on the 24th and the steamer service strike on the 27th when Sir Henry Wheeler arrived. The system of *chits*, countersigned by local leaders, has been introduced without which shops would not supply goods, and Europeans and Government servants were being put to considerable inconvenience. A Government store has been opened to meet their needs. Most Europeans had lost their servants. From all sides there were stories of intimidation of men willing to work, by being threatened with boycott. Sir Henry Wheeler says that number of coolies, estimated to have arrived at Goalundo, is 3,750 and there were probably 2,000 at Chandpur and it is estimated 160 deaths occurred at Chandpur during the last half of May.

MEN INJURED AND MEDICAL HELP.

Sir Henry Wheeler says there was difficulty in ascertaining the number injured, while the station was being cleared. A doctor stated he had been between fifty and sixty cases. Sir Henry asked to see the injured but succeeded in seeing only seven women, and two children. Of these, eleven could not be described as serious. Dr. Batra, of the Health Department, arrived at Chandpur on the 21st and the medical staff was drafted in as quickly as possible. Local leaders were unwilling to receive his help, but on the evening of the 22nd, he was told he might intervene and volunteers were promised, though no definite list was put under his orders. Dr. Batra endeavoured to set up an organization, but Sir Henry Wheeler says he encountered great difficulties from the Non-Cooperation party. The hartal impeded getting of things, and he was allowed to buy nothing witout the signature of local leaders. The townspeople undertook the supply of food but Dr. Batra criticised its insufficiency and the absence of fuel to cook it.

Matters came to a head on May 28th, when Dr. Batra received from Babu Hardyal Nag a note stating that on account of repeated complaints by their medical officers and volunteers, they made separate arrangements for treatment of coolies. Dr. Batra went to the camp, but was told the Marwari helpers would carry on the work and in consequence he withdrew with his staf. When Sir Henry Wheeler saw the camp on the 30th, the Medical Officer in the camp cholera hospital, was a student of an unrecognised medical school, but an officer who had lately held commission in the Indian Medical Service was in medical charge, and he said he had six practitioners and 75 volunteers. These men seemed to be working willingly and keenly, but Sir Henry Wheeler thinks it unquestionable that the available official medical staff was better qualified and far better equipped.

REASONS FOR STRIKES.

Sir Henry Wheeler deals with the reasons for the present strikes and the *hartal*, mentioning *inter alia* the atrocious assault by the Gurkhas, placing Gurkhas at the railway station and intimidating the staff, suppression of the facts throughout the line, relating to the occurrence at Chandpur, and the desire to change the policy of the Government. Regarding the refusal to repatriate the coolies, Mr. Andrews had said that he repatriation question was the crux of the matter. Lastly, Sir Henry mentions his interview with Mr. Andrews, and says that he impressed on him that if he repatriated the coolies, the Government would be quite willing to send medical help with them and to warn officers *en route* to help them. The Railway and steamer companies have promised concession rates to Mr. Andrews. He is in a position to arrange for repatriation at once. If anything prevents him, the responsibility is with the leaders.

SPORTING NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE V. AUSTRALIANS

CAMBRIDGE DISMISSED FOR 128.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 8.

In the second innings Cambridge were dismissed for 128. Mailey took 7 wickets for 37 runs. The Australians won match by an innings and 14 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 8.

Somerset beat Essex by an innings and 47 runs.

Kent beat Warwick by 275 runs.

Middlesex beat Nottingham by an innings and 197 runs.

Hampshire drew with Surrey.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF THE OAKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 a.m. June 8.

The Oaks was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Mr. J. Watson's LOVE IN IDLENESS	1
Mrs. H. Nugent's LADY SLEIPNER	2
Lord Astor's LONG SUIT	3

Twenty-two ran. Won by three lengths and a neck. The runners were identical with those given in the list of probables.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Love in Idleness, 25 to 1 against Lady Sleipner and 40 to 1 against Lony Suit.

The Race:—Gesture led till near the Tattenham Corner closely attended by Bettina, Keep Time, Princess of Mars and Love in Idleness. Then Love in Idleness drew away and won easily in 2 minutes 36 and two-fifth seconds.

The King was present.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA Vs. Y. M. C. A

Another match between the abovenamed teams took place on the Oval last night and after an interesting tussle, the Young Men emerged victors by three goals to two. The Gymkhana were without the services of Bradley, Lowry and Gillespie.

The Gymkhana won the toss and chose to play with the wind, which was blowing, rather strongly. Play ruled evenly to start with, several nikely Y.M.C.A. movements being countered by strong kicking by the Gymkhana backs. The Y.M.C.A. were working well together while the play of the Gymkhana men lacked cohesion. Shortly before the interval a combined movement by the Young Men ended in Hierlecky netting the ball and half time came with the score one goal to nil.

On resuming the Y.M.C.A. immediately pressed and Nibbett after a nice run down the touch line centred the ball beautifully for Mayo to tap it through. Then Bell came down rather heavily on his knee. He resumed after a minute but was in obvious pain and eventually withdrew from the fray, Hardy taking his place. Then came the Gymkhana's turn and Ireland obtained a smart goal after a well taken corner. The Y.M.C.A. however were quickly at the other end and Ford beat Whitney from close quarters. A rally by the Gymkhana saw Ireland again ready. Full time came shortly afterwards.

Result:—

Y.M.C.A. Three Goals.

Bombay Gymkhana Two Goals.

Teams:—

Y. M. C. A.:—Rees; C. Kelley, James; Rodgers, Windsor and Lynn; Niblett, Sord, Mayo, Riches, Hierlecky.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Whitney; Bourne, Terry; Souter, Whittington, Bell; Thow, Etherington, Ireland, Hardy, Osborne.

GUJRAT MAHAVIDYALAYA.

ADMISSION EXTENDED TO 30TH JUNE.

Admission to the Gujerat Mahavidyalaya (Gujerat National College) has been extended up to the 30th June, instead of 20th May, as previously announced, in view of the fact that examination results of some of the Universities are to be published after that date.

The Gujerat Mahavidyalaya opens on the 13th June, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver the inaugural address of the session.

G WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the G Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (10-6-21) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at 4/18 Khandbes Building, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 10, 1921.

THE PRESTIGE OF TRUTH.

We have already pointed out that in issuing their statement regarding certain speeches made by them the Ali brothers have brought in relief the determination of the non-co-operators to see that the non-violent character of their movement is strictly maintained at whatever cost. They have, in short, but sought to maintain what Mr. Mahomed Ali has finely described as the prestige of Truth as they see it. Frantic and unedifying efforts, however, are being made in certain quarters to make capital out of the statement of the brothers for a sinister purpose. It is, therefore, well that Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari have hastened to pay their tribute to the honourable and courageous step taken by the brothers. "We have been pained and surprised to note," they write, "that in Moderate and Government circles an attempt has been made to characterise the honest and candid declaration recently issued by the Ali brothers as an apology tendered out of fear of prosecution, but the fact remains that if there is one charge of which the worst enemy of the brothers cannot successfully accuse them it is want of courage." Their expression of regret for any heat of speech appears to them, they add, to have been dictated by motives the reverse of those directly or indirectly imputed to them by pettifogging journalists or in higher quarters.

The "Leader" has been the greatest offender in this respect. Unabashed at the castigation it received from the "Indian Social Reformer," the Allahabad apologist of officialdom returned in its issue of Wednesday to its charge against the brothers that their "apology" was offered "under the threat of immediate prosecution" and that "they deliberately avoided to run the risk of a trial." The Ali brothers and those who know them intimately will, we know, dismiss with contempt the puerile suggestion of the "Leader" Mr. Mahomed Ali has abundantly made clear in his speech at Broach that the fear of prosecution was the last thing that prompted them to make the statement to the Press. But it serves the unholy purpose of the journal to represent the brothers as cowards. Mr. Gandhi is certainly in a better position to know the motives of the brothers than our contemporary and here is what he writes in the latest issue of "Young India":

"The statement made by the brothers was instigated by me and me alone. It is an apology tendered to friends, and not to the Government. It is made not to evade prosecution, but to put themselves right with their own conscience and their friends. The assurance to them, therefore, that there would be no prosecution so long as they abided by their undertaking, was gratuitous, if not offensive. Lord Reading's Government is free to take up prosecution against the brothers at any moment they choose."

As for the suggestion of the "Leader" that in the estimation of the rank and file of the non-co-operators the Ali brothers, by their "apology," "have fallen beyond hope of redemption, at least for a long time to come," it seems to us that our contemporary would be more profitably employed in interpreting the thoughts and feelings of the official classes and their entourage than in trying to tell us what the non-cooperators think and feel. Mr. Gandhi has already expressed his view of the step taken by the brothers which is, as Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari say, that so far from humiliating themselves by doing so, they have won the admiration of all thinking men by adopting a course which only honesty and courage could inspire and that they have thereby gained a higher place in the estimation of their co-workers and associates.

Mr. Gandhi characterises the Viceroy's reference to the brothers as being "hardly happy." Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari deeply regret that "recently a certain eagerness has manifested itself in higher circles to give a dexterous turn to simple incidents to gain a temporary advantage over those whom Government would like to see discredited," and add that "to thinking minds this phase of political dexterity seems to be fraught with undesirable consequences, the least of which may destroy the remnant of hope for clean controversy." The warning note struck by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari is timely. His Excellency the Viceroy has, of course, a world-wide reputation for diplomacy. But if his Excellency is to succeed in his mission of reconciliation, it will not be through his reputation as a diplomat but through his earnest devotion to the pursuit of Justice and nothing but Justice. As Mr. Gandhi says: "This campaign of Non-Co-operation has no reference to diplomacy, secret or open. The only diplomacy it admits of is the statement and pursuance of truth at any cost." The Indian people are in no mood for bargaining. In fact, they are determined to assert their manhood and to maintain their self-respect. And where self-respect is involved there can be no compromise on principle, whether in the satisfaction or expression of the demand. His Excellency will, therefore, do well to follow the suggestion of Mr. Gandhi that if he is anxious to disarm Non-co-operators, he will do so only by becoming undiplomatic and absolutely frank.

OUR INDUSTRIAL "EXPERTS."

About four years ago, the Government of Bombay, with a view to silence the criticism of the political bodies in this Presidency that they were not favourably disposed to help or encourage indigenous industries, established what is known as "The Industries Department." Some high salaried posts were created and as has been the time-honoured privilege of Government, they selected some of their European employees, without enquiring seriously into the merits or perhaps being satisfied with the qualifications of most of these men to organise and carry on the duties of the Department, and entrusted them with the important task of enriching this Presidency, by either creating new industries or improving those already in existence. That such an important Department should have been subjected to scathing criticism by some of the members of the Legislative Council, when voting upon the grants, must have seemed curious, because of all Departments the Industries Department in this country deserves special patronage and sympathy. But, paradoxically enough, these councillors thought, and rightly too, that it would be more advantageous to abolish this Department and save the thousands that were being uselessly spent upon it. During the last three or four years of its existence the officers in charge of this Department have done nothing more than indite school-boys' essays which they have palmed off on the public as "administrative reports." The one thing most evident in these "reports" is the anxiety felt by the "Director of Industries" to justify his existence. What is more curious still is the fact that he is being aided by men most of whom have no right to be in the Industries Department.

To quote an instance, Government have appointed one Mr. Walke as "Superintendent of Fisheries" and from Bombay down to Bhatkal, the southernmost port of the Presidency, Mr. Walke is walking about just to ascertain what revolutionary methods he can introduce in curing fish, preserving oysters and extracting oil. What particular knowledge of pisciculture Mr. Walke had before he was elevated to the responsible post of Superintendent of Fisheries is not known. What is known to the public is that he was for some time in the employ of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, but whether he had occasion during this period to handle any fish is extremely doubtful. Later he joined Government service as a coast guard inspector and in that capacity may have prevented the commission of a few crimes against the Customs and Excise Acts. The fact that the establishment of coast-guard inspectors has been abolished as being unnecessary, shows what little work there was to be done by a coast guard inspector. However, we now find Mr. Walke securely placed in a very respectable post carrying a handsome salary and a more handsome travelling allowance. Mr. Walke has, perhaps, extracted half a dozen bottles of fish oil and the Director of Industries also, perhaps, thinks that it is considered to be a more pleasant drink than cod liver oil, though he is not sure whether from a medical point of view it can be a substitute for that renowned oil. The Bombay Government or, at least, the Director of Industries and the Superintendent of Fisheries do not seem to be aware that such oil is extracted by illiterate fishermen for the purpose of varnishing their boats, that by rude and cheap methods a very large quantity of oil is produced by fishermen in the Madras Presidency and that such oil is exported to foreign countries. In these circumstances, it is a question why the Director of Industries should think it a good year's work for Mr. Walke if he should extract a few bottles of oil from sardines. It is said Mr. Walke is experimenting, but the industry has gone beyond the stage of experiment. In his Administration Report of 1917-18 the Director says there is obvious scope for improvement in the present method of curing fish. In the Administration Report of 1918-19 reference is made to a trawler and we know that at present the trawler has arrived and "experimenting" is going on at great expense. "Experiments" are also being carried on by Mr. Walke in smoking fish and, perhaps, with the aid of the biologist he will be able to experiment in various directions and thus our Industrial Department is to be a department for experimenting and in every annual Administration Report the public, by whom this Department is maintained, may have the pleasure of reading in what fresh channels the energies of Mr. Walke are directed for the time being.

If Government were truly alive to their responsibility to the tax-payer and if they did not feel the necessity of providing some Europeans with high-salaried posts, they would have once more read the Report, submitted by W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., in 1910. He was specially appointed to report on the Fishery Industry and his honest opinion, if adhered to, will cut at the root of the present Fisheries Department. Mr Lucas reported

(a) that the Bombay fisheries are already in a high state of efficiency and that the boats, nets and other appurtenances used are far in advance of those used in any other part of India;

(b) that there has been an enormous development of the fish curing trade during the last 20 years. That the curing methods in the Bombay curing yards are more thorough and satisfactory than in the Madras yards and that there is no evidence that the fish cured in them is unwholesome or unfit for food;

(c) that the boats and nets in use as far South as Vengurla are not capable of any real improvement, and that Kanara fishermen have constantly before them the example of Ratnagiri fishermen who bring their large boats and nets to fish in Kanara waters;

(d) that the fishermen and fish curers cannot be expected to adopt the use of chemical preservatives and ice and that fresh fish cannot be provided to more distant markets than at present;

(e) that trawling on the Bombay coast has already proved a failure and that it would be premature to repeat the experiment until the bottom beyond the 30 fathom limit has been thoroughly examined;

(f) that there is undoubted scope for the introduction of sardine-canning and mackerel pickling but that this must be left to private enterprise with the aid of a small Government demonstration station; and

(g) that the chief reason why the fishing industry has not developed is that there is heavy drain of young men from all the fishing castes for service on Ocean steamers and in the Bombay mills, and this service is more congenial and more profitable than the arduous and the precarious occupation of a fisherman.

Mr. Lucas was admittedly an experienced officer, a keen observer and an open-minded Civil Servant who had actually seen the state of the people and who knew, also that it was no use carrying on useless experiments, such as have become a hobby with our present day official industrial "experts." Mr. Walke is experimenting, perhaps, to disprove what Mr. Lucas said. He is welcome to conduct whatever experiments he likes within the four walls of his office, but he should refrain from unnecessarily interfering with the peaceful avocations of the poor people living along the coast and from imposing undue hardships on them. Here are some of the ways by which the Superintendent of Fisheries justifies his existence. It is stated that at Tadri (North Kanara) he has prohibited the poor people, mostly fishermen and women, from fishing for oysters along the coast. To these poor people the only source of sustenance for generations has been what little fish they are able to gather from the sea side. Mr Walke now steps in and with a single gesture of authority deprives them of their means of livelihood. Revenue officials were appealed to by the poor people, but though clearly sympathetic they plead helplessness before the new authority that has been set up. Mr Walke also intends to "civilise" the fishermen. Fish curing has all along been conducted by these poor people in thatched huts. Mr. Walke, however, wants the operations to be carried on in mud houses! The Government of Bombay owe it to themselves to put a stop to these activities of Mr. Walke and save the fishermen along our coasts from the hardships which such irresponsible actions are bound to entail on them. Well may these fishermen and the public, in general, of the Presidency exclaim, "save us from these experts!"

Notes of the Day.

The Burma Dinner.

Sir Harvey Adamson, who presided at the Annual Burma Dinner in London, could not allow the occasion to pass without a malicious fling at Mr. Montagu, whom, no doubt, every official or ex-official of the Curzon-Craddock school, regards in his heart of hearts as the arch-enemy of the "ruling" race. Sir Harvey evidently sighs for the days when the Burman was content to do "puja" to the feet which trod on him and blames Mr. Montagu for engendering in the bosom of the Burman feelings of discontent with the prevailing order of things. The bureaucrats of Burma had been planning all the while to keep Burma segregated from India lest the contagion of "unrest" should affect the Burmese and dash to the ground all their hopes of maintaining the country as a preserve for the "competitionwalla" and his cousin of the mercantile field. But these bureaucrats evidently left out of calculation human nature and they now find all their plans upset. The Burman, in spite of all their precautions and the rigorous barriers they put up between him and his Indian brethren, has caught the infection and is past all hope of redemption at their hands. Instead of acknowledging the trend of human nature and the force of circumstances, the bureaucrats seek to make a scape-goat of Mr. Montagu, holding him responsible for all the "mischief." But we are sure all the cheap sneers and malevolent abuse they may hurl at Mr. Montagu's head will leave him unscathed. The exhibition of spite on the part of retired Anglo-Indians only amuses Indians and Burmans.

England's Labour Troubles.

To the labour troubles of Great Britain, just at present, there would appear to be no end. The country is hardly out of the wood regarding the coal strike and now a cable from London informs the world that the cotton wages negotiations have been broken off and that the strike notices have become effective since the 4th instant. While it is impossible for us in India to criticise the merits of the respective claims of the mill-owners and their operatives, the development in Lancashire will certainly be watched with the keenest interest in this country. It goes without saying that the strike will afford an easy excuse to the Lancashire mill-owners to refuse to register orders at prevailing prices and to claim larger prices than what the Indian merchants would be willing to offer them. They are likely to utilize the strike to inflate the prices and to oversell at the best rates and thereafter to dump the Indian market with the goods. Simultaneously, however, with the declaration of the lock-out, comes the report of an important speech by Sir Mackay Edgar, which puts a most optimistic complexion on the entire outlook of the industry. Sir Mackay points out that the world to-day is shorter than ever of cotton goods and declares that it is merely a question of waiting till a universal demand becomes again effective. If this is a correct reading of the situation, one fails to find any justification for the attempt of the Lancashire manufacturers to reduce the wages of the workmen and to put the blackest complexion on the cotton industry.

Bombay's Opportunity.

With the possibility of a curtailment of orders from India for Lancashire piece-goods and with cheap cotton on the Bombay market, there ought to be a very bright future for the Bombay mills. The slump that had come in the piece-goods bazars appears to have passed away and a robust tone is steadily coming into evidence. But if this tone is to be maittained the mercantile community should strictly guard against launching into speculation. Otherwise the history of the last two or three years may be repeated and the merchants may have to rue their folly. While maintaining that there is a healthy sign for the indigenous piecegoods market, it is necessary to point out that it rests mainly with the Indian manufacturers and dealers how they will best profit from the present circumstances. There is no reason to disbelieve the forecast of Sir Mackay Edgar and it would not be safe for Indian dealers to place any order with Lancashire till the situation clears. At the same time, Indian mill-owners and dealers will do well to realise that they will be best promoting the interests of the indigenous industry and trade at this juncture not by inflating the prices of their goods, but by aiming at a larger local and up-country consumption. They have, fortunately for themselves, a powerful support in the Swadeshi movement to aid them in their struggle with Lancashire. Will they abuse the confidence which the movement places in them, by resorting to profiteering methods as they did during the Partition agitation of the last decade? We hope they will rise superior to such unpatriotic tactics and will readily fall in with the Swadeshi movement and try to keep the price of goods at a reasonable level.

The Priest and the Levite.

The following communication dated 7th instant addressed to us by an employee of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, revea's a truly shocking state of things. Members of the medical profession, we know, are all busy men, but whether in a case of such emergency as narrated below, the call of humanity should be regarded by them as more imperative than their other professional calls, even at the risk of upsetting engagements already made, is a point which one must leave to the sense of duty of the members of the profession themselves to decide. We would like, however, to know what other members of the profession than those named in the communication think of the attitude of the latter on the occasion named:

"To-day at about 12 noon a Parsi clerk in the employ of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, fainted all of a sudden in the office at Medows Street. It appeared his heart was collapsing. My masters sent me and another clerk to bring immediately any doctor who might be available. We knew of no practitioner in the immediate vicinity and went straight to Dr. Judah who had consulting rooms in the Fort. We apprised Dr. Judah of the facts and Dr. Judah replied that he had many appointments and could not come. He was at the time talking to somebody who probably was a patient. We pressed him to accompany us as our brother clerk was dying and Dr. Judah replied he could not help that. We asked Dr. Judah and he directed us to another doctor in the same building, Dr. Baria; but unfortunately Dr. Baria also declined to come as he was going out on a call at once and all his engagements would be upset. We inquired of him whether there was any other doctor thereabout and he asked us to go to Nabab's building where there were two doctors, Dr. Banker and Dr. Contractor. We saw Dr. Banker. Dr. Banker stated that he was equally busy and he was going out of Bombay by 2-45 and had work to attend to and asked us to see whether Dr. Contractor could not be got. We went up to Dr. Contractor's but he was not in. So we saw Dr. Banker again and Dr. Banker was pleased to go with us. However it was too late and the poor clerk had gone to his eternal rest and all the efforts of Dr. Banker to revive the heart were of no avail. Dr. Banker would not even accept a fee.

I leave it to the public to judge whether doctors are justified in refusing to attend to cases of urgent necessity and beg to inquire whether they are not bound to attend under such urgent circumstances. I feel and our brother clerks all feel that a life might have been saved if we could have got immediate medical assistance."

BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM N. W. PERSIA.

NORTH PERSIAN FORCE DISBANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., June 9.

The British withdrawal from North West Persia had been completed. The North Persian Force Headquarters was disbanded on May 24th, of which the troops arrived at Quraitu on May 23rd.

RECALCITRANT TRIBES ON LOWER EUPHRATES.

A WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., June 9.

The War Office States that an ultimatum has been despatched to the recalcitrant tribes on the Lower Euphrates warning them that non-compliance will render them liable to be attacked.

THE COAL CRISIS.

MINERS WANT NATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF WAGES.

ALL DISTRICTS REJECT GOVT. PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 8.

The mine-owners have replied to the Government that the miners persist in demanding the national settlement of wages and suggest the establishment of a National Board with a neutral Chairman whose decisions will be final to deal with the standard wage in ratio of the profits to the wages. The miners have also replied merely intimating that all the districts have rejected the Government's proposals.

FLAT-RATE REDUCTION OF HALF-A CROWN.

ACCEPTED BY SWANWICK MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 8.

The Swanwick Collieres in Derbyshire at which normally a thousand men are employed reopened this morning. The men have accepted the flat-race reduction of half crown per shift with mutual undertaking to abide by the terms of the general settlement.

LORD BYNG.

APPOINTED GOVERNER-GENERAL OF CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 a.m. June 9.

It is officially announced that Lord Byng has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

EARL CURZON BECOMES A MARQUIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. June 8.

Included in the King's Birthday Honours are Earl Curzon who becomes a Marquis and the Lord Chancellor who becomes a Viscount.

The new peerage include Sir Henry Dalziel, Sir Ailwyn Fellowes and Sir Marcus Samuel. Mr. William Berry, Editor of the "Sunday Times," has been created a Baronet.

REFORM OF BURMA.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 9.

At the 41st Annual Burma Dinner at the Princes Restaurant Sir Harvey Adamson, Chairman, said that he was glad to see that the first step towards the reform of Burma was settled. He hoped that franchise and division of reserved subjects would also be completed shortly. It showed that Burma would not be placed on a lower level than India and that would allay much disquiet and cause the Young Burman to settle down into sanity which characterised him before Mr. Montagu came along.

CABLE DELAYS.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE EFFECTED SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 8.

The Eastern Telegraph Company officially states that the recent delay in cablegrams to India and the Far East is due to the temporary interruption which has been necessitated by the large renewal of work on the Company's Red Sea Cables in order to increase the carrying capacity of this line. When the work is completed the service to India and the Far East will be vastly improved and it is hoped that this improvement will be effected in a few weeks.

ORDER FOR MICROSCOPES.

SECURED BY AMERICAN FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., June 9.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Robert Young, Mr. Montagu stated that Sir William Meyer had informed him that the order for microscopes had recently been given on behalf of the Government of India to the English Agent of an American Firm. Tenders had been invited from three English firms and two had been received. The order was valued at £2797 sterling and the lowest British quotation was for £3450 sterling. He was not aware that the price was twenty per cent. below that charged in America.

A Bangalore message of June 8 says:—At a recent meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, the suggestion of Mr. E. H. Elliot, Retiring President. Dr. Frank Blake, founder of the Bangalore branch, who returned from the headquarters of the League at Jhansi recently was unanimously elected President with H. H. Woods Secretary.

COTTON WAGES DISPUTE

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

STRIKE NOTICES EFFECTIVE FROM THE 4TH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 a.m. June 9.

The Cotton Wages Negotiations have been broken off and the notices become effective to-morrow.

The negotiations regarding the cotton wages have been broken off and the strike notices become effectiv to-morrow.

FUTURE OF COTTON MARKET.

SIR MACKAY EDGAR ON SHORTAGE OF GOODS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. June 8.

Presiding at a meeting of the Cotton Mills Company in Manchester to-day, Sir Mackay Edgar was very optimistic as regards the cotton industry. He pointed out that the world to-day was shorter than ever of cotton goods, but it was merely a question of waiting till universal demand, at the present time frustrated by variety of adverse but temporary conditions, became again effective. In view of the fact that no cotton mills could be bought at knockout prices, that India and Japan had raised their working hours nearer to the Lancashire level, that Germany was no longer able to export cotton goods and that the period of inflated prices and dear money was ending, the future could be faced with perfect confidence.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

EFFORT TO PREVENT STOPPAGE OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 a.m. June 9.

A final effort is being made to-day to prevent a stoppage in the cotton industry affecting 230,000 operatives directly and 800,000 altogether. The employers now propose reduction in wages equivalent to five shillings in a pound, while the operatives are willing to agree to reduction of half a crown.

WORLDS COTTON CONFERENCE.

U S COTTON DEALERS SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 a.m. June 8.

A New York message states that two hundred cotton-growers and manufacturers have sailed to participate in the world's cotton conference in Liverpool from June 13th to June 22nd.

MR. TAGORE AT BERLIN.

LECTURE ON "MESSAGE OF THE FOREST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 9.

Mr. Tagore was given an enthusiastic reception at the University of Berlin on the occasion of his lecturing in English on "Message of the Forest."

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TRIBUTE TO FREE MASONRY.

The Duke of Connaught in the course of acceding to the request of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons to have a full length portrait painted and hung in the Freemasons Hall to commemorate his services and fidelity to the craft said that he was much touched by the reception accorded to him at the District Grand Lodges of Madras, Bengal, Punjab and Bombay during his recent visit. He was glad to know that the members of the Bombay District had not forgotten him. The Freemasons of India were keen upon doing their duty and following the principles of Freemasonry and he knew no other part of the Empire where Freemasonry did so much to cement Nations, Creeds and Castes.

PRINCIPAL GIDVANI

SERVED WITH SUMMONS UNDER SEC. 124A.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Principal Gidvani has been served with a summons under sec. 124A to appear before Magistrate Kistna on June 20. A starts for Hydrabad (Sind) on Friday the 10th to meet relations.

SITUATION AT MYMENSINGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYMENSINGH, June 9.

The Calcutta Darjeeling mail via Teestamukh Ghat did not arrive here owing to a strike of lascars of the Government ferry steamer plying between Bahadurabad and Teestamukh Ghat.

Information has been received here that about 400 coolies will pass through Mymensingh from Chandpur.

The District Congress Committee has made arrangements for their food and it is reported that about the same number of coolies will pass through this station daily for the next few days.

SINN FEINERS ACTIVE.

POLICE PATROLS AMBUSHED.

FREE FIGHT AT WESTPORT.

TEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 8.

After the ambush at Westport six police took refuge in a house after the remainder had been killed or wounded. The attackers demanded their surrender but the police replied that they would continue to fight until their ammunition was exhausted. The attackers thereupon threatened to kill the wounded but the police reinforcements arrived in time.

Two hundred Sinn Feiners Ambushed 28 Police near Borrisokane on the morning of June 3. 4 Police were killed and 5 wounded.

A Police patrol of seventeen was Ambushed at Carrow Kennedy West Cork on the night of June 2. Six were killed including an Inspector and a Sergeant and four were seriously wounded. There were a hundred assailants who captured the arms and ammunition and burnt three motor cars.

The ambush in which six police were killed and four seriously wounded took place at Westport, County Mayo and not at Carrow Kennedy West Cork as previously announced.

The police replied with rifle and machine gun fire and the fight lasted for an hour. One surviving policeman rode into Westport at midnight. Reinforcements and medical and were sent immediately.

LIVERPOOL OUTRAGES.

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT BY SINN FEINERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 8.

The outrage attributed to the Sinn Feiners occurred at Liverpool last night. Fifty main telephone wires to Leeds and thirty wires leading northwards were cut and the poles cut down. In other places also communications with the North have been seriously affected.

DO YOU WANT SWARAJ?

JOIN THE CONGRESS!

GIVE WHAT YOU CAN TO TILAK FUND!

HAVE A CHARKA IN YOUR HOUSE!

RUBBER AND OTHER TROPICAL PRODUCTS,

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ISLINGTON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. June 8.

The International Exhibition of Rubber and other Tropical products was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to-day. The exhibition is interesting not only for the reason of its wide range of products but also for manifold articles which are manufactured from them. Messrs. Lever Brothers' stall presents a most impressive display of articles, which firm manufactures together with raw products from the African Agencies. Gold Coast has a striking and artistic exhibit and the Malaya and Ceylon are worthily represented. A noteworthy feature of the Exhibition is the exhibit of Rubber Linoleum which, according to Sir Ernest Birch, is capable of absorbing 30,000 tons of raw rubber per annum.

A PRUSSIANIC OUTBURST.

A PETTY OFFICER TO BE TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 a.m. June 8.

A Berlin message states that in the course of the Monarchist demonstration attended by Prince Oscar and Prince Wilhelm of Prussia on May 31st Petty Officer Nissen in the course of a speech described the Leipzig trials as a disgrace. He said that no Englishman should be permitted to enter Leipzig alive. He prayed for the return of the ex-Kaiser.

The matter was brought up before the Reichstag where Herr Wirth said that Nissen would be

TRIAL FOR MURDER OF TALAAT PASHA.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. June 8.

Berlin.—Teilirian, who has been on trial for the murder of Talaat Pasha, has been acquitted. An Armenian witness described the massacres of the Armenians in 1915. He said that 1000 Armenians were deported to the desert and massacred at short intervals *en route*. First of all 500 young people were bound together and thrown into water and then the men were separated from women and their heads struck off with a hatchet. The women were then violated and the wombs of the pregnant were ripped up and the women who struggled against outrage were murdered.

A Professor confirmed these statements and stated that the Turks killed a million Armenians in the most cruel manner and 850,000 others died of hunger and exhaustion. The Professor declared that 200,000 Armenians in Constantinople. Smyrna and Aleppo were spared owing to the intervention of General von Sanders and the German Consul of Aleppo. General Von Sanders stated that the German Officers in Turkey prevented massacres wherever possible.

KEMAL PASHA COMING TO PARIS.

FOR CONFERENCE ON EASTERN PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., June 9.

A Paris telegram states that according to the "Intransigeant" Kemal proposes to come to Paris to confer with the French Government on Eastern Problem.

ALLEGED MURDER OF FRENCH SOLDIERS.

KEMALISTS CHARGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., June 9.

A Constantinople telegram says that the French Commissioner has published a report stating that the Kemalists have killed eight French soldiers, who were taken prisoner in Cilicia.

CABLE ITEMS.

The late Mr. J. A. Apcar, formerly a Calcutta Barrister, left £29,950 sterling.

Parkin has been chosen for the Second Test Match.

In the final of the Ladies Golf Championship at Turnberry, Miss Cecil Leitch beat Miss Wethered by four up and three.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier arrived in Plymouth to-day to attend the meeting of the Dominion Premiers.

The first report of the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation shows net profits for the nine months ending March 31st of £99,725 sterling.

A Ceylon Government six per cent. three million sterling loan is being issued at the early date at 97.

NO HOUSE LET FOR LIQUOR SHOP.

NO BIDDING AT AUCTION SALE OF CONTRACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JULLUNDUR, June 7.

At Jandiala, in the district of Jullundur a liquor shop could not be opened as the village people refused to let any premises for it. Government had to cancel the previous contract for Rs. 3,100 and to advertise a fresh auction for to-day. [illegible]

FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

MR. LENNOX SIMPSON'S MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Mr. Lennox Simpson, Political Adviser to the Government of China, has made a special voyage to London to explain the views of China in regard to Far Eastern problems. He previously visited America where, the administrators displayed anxiety at the Naval question in the Pacific and at the fact that America is strengthening her Navy in every way possible. Canadian Members of Parliament insisted that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty should be ratified by the Canadian Parliament before it became binding, but Mr. Simpson declared that China would regard the renewal of the Treaty as a formal ratification by Britain of the Japanese Policy towards China during the war, including questions much as Shantung. Mr. Simpson considers that ill-feeling between the Chinese and the Japanese would rapidly disappear if duly considered.

"IMPERIAL" FINANCE.

WHAT STANDING COMMITTEE "ACHIEVED".

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The following is a very brief summary of the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly at their meetings held between 30th May and 6th June, 1921, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Hailey. The principal business before the committee was the consideration of the lump provisions in the budget concerning which the Finance Member had given an undertaking in the Assembly to the effect that, except where unfavourable or in cases of urgent necessity, no expenditure would be incurred against these provisions, until the Finance Committee had had an opportunity of expressing their opinion.

The Committee considered the list of lump provisions against which expenditure was already being incurred. The majority of these were accepted but in some cases further information in support of the expenditure was desired. Amongst these items may be enumerated the provision for temporary district establishment in Baluchistan, the establishment of the Bureau of Information under the Home Department, the Police establishment at Bangalore, and the Private Secretary's press.

The Committee then considered those lump provisions, expenditure against which had been postponed until the committee had examined the cases in detail. A certain number of new items for which supplementary grants were required in the current year or which were to be entered in the budget of the ensuing year were also laid before the Committee. In all there were 106 such items in support of which the administrative departments concerned had prepared a very full and detailed memoranda. The committee accepted the necessity for completing the new Currency Office at Karachi for which a supplementary grant will be asked for at the next meeting of the Assembly.

The Committee assented to a proposed application to the Assembly for a grant of Rs. 25,000 towards a building project of the Y.M.C.A., in Simla, subject to the condition that 70 of the occupants should be Government servants, and that accommodation should be reserved for Indians if desired proposals for the appointment of a Trade Commissioner and an Indian Assistant were,, after considerable discussion, accepted by a majority o fthe committee.

The Committee considered and accepted the proposal to apply for a supplementary provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for famine operations in Baluchistan. The remaining proposals from the Revenue and Agriculture Department were next considered and passed.

The Public Works Department presented two items for consideration viz. proposals for supplementary grants of Rs. 3,21,010 for the provision of quarters for orthodox members of the Legislature at Raisina and of Rs. 1,11,000 for a temporary chamber for the Council of State at Delhi. These proposals were accepted after Sir Sydney Crookshank had given full explanation of the necessity. The committee next dealt with the items from the Legislative Department and agreed to the expenditure proposed on an Indian Officer for the Assembly, a library for members of the Legislature, the consolidation of the digest of Indian Law cases, and for an officer on special duty in connection with the proposed revision of the Transfer of Property Act.

The Home Department then laid their proposals before the committee, the chief items being the grant of Rs. 3,16,010 in pursuance of a promise given in 1904 to contribute to the maintenance of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for which a supplementary vote is required, proposals for additional Sub-Judges at Delhi, and for the revision of the pay of the Chief Commissioner's Office staff at Delhi. These were accepted. The Committee also considered the proposal to apply for an additional grant of Rs. 1 lakh towards the travelling expenses of the deputation from the Empire Parliamentary Association which proposes to visit India next cold weather. The Committee expressed themselves in favour of this visit but expressed a wish that the Indian Legislature might be admitted to membership of and representation on this Association.

Mr. Sharp then appeared to explain the requirements of the Department of Education, and its subsidiary branches. After some discussion, the Committee accepted the proposals to apply for supplementary grants to cover the expenditure on a hospital for Indian pilgrims at Jeddah, and were proposed. The Committee expressed their inability to agree to a proposal to give a grant of £500 towards the expenses of publication of a History of the Press in India.

They accepted the proposals for expenditure on the deputation of Sir Auriel Stein in connection with his collection of Central Asian Antiquities in view of the great benefit to Indian Historical research. The provision for expenditure on a Central Advisory Board of Education led to a considerable discussion. The expenditure proposed this year was accepted, but for future years, the committee considered that a system of conference would be preferable to a Central Board. The Committee considered and passed without modification a large number

ALLIES AND ANGORA

"CRITICAL SITUATION FOR INDIAN MUSLIMS."

MAULANA ABDUL AZAD'S WARNING TO GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Referring to the Reuter's message, dated May 31st, regarding the inter Allied conversations with regard to measures against the Angora Government, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement to the press.

If the present inter-Allied conversations with regard to measures against the Angora Government are really something beyond a diplomatic threat, it will ultimately cause a dead-lock in the relations between the Indian Muslims and the British Government, and destroy all hopes of any improvement in the present situation, for the Indian Muslims firmly believe that the Turkish Government at Constantinople has been made absolutely helpless, that the Persian Government has lost its military spirit, that Afghanistan is a petty state against the anti-Islamic Powers, and, that the Independence of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Hedjaz, Najad and Morrocco has been destroyed, and, that if there is any brave and independent party in the world, that has been fighting against the deadly enemies of Islam and thus discharging alone the duties, which devolved on all the Muhamedans of the world, it is only the Kemalist party, and it would, therefore, be the bounden duty of all Muslims according to the Islamic law to save them even at the cost of their own existence.

The Maulana desires to point out very clearly that if the British Government takes any military expedition against the Kemalists, it would be renew hostilities against Islam and will create subject a critical situation for the Indian Muslims, which the arrogant and proud rulers could never have imagined. He means to say that under such circumstances the Indian Muslims will be compelled, according to their religious comandments, to review their attitude and not to rely upon the Non-Cooperation movement only. Indian Muslims only laugh at the diplomatic announcements of such made up news, that the Kemalist's conduct has been against the Islamic tradition, or that, the British expedition will not be against Turkey, but against the Kemalists alone and so forth. The Muslims know fully well that at the present moment there is only one Government in the world that is Turkish and Islamic and that Government is in Angora.

As for Mustapha Saigir Bey, who according to the Reuter's telegram, has been murdered at Angora, the Maulana says: that he was one of these unfortunate Indian Muhamedans who sell their conscience and religion for the sake of a little worldly benifit.

MALEGON NON-OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

MR. KASHIKAR EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MALEGAON, June 7.

The Malegaon Non-official Enquiry Committee in further proceedings under the chairmanship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, examined to-day about thirty-five witnesses, a large number of whom came to ask for legal assistance for their friends and relatives now in custody as undertrial prisoners. Mr. Kashikar, a leading pleader, and a member of the Liberal League, and president of the Malegaon Municipality was examined to-day. The two volunteers, who were convicted, fined and sentenced to jail on the day of disturbances, along with other witnesses of all creeds and parties were also examined. The Committee have applied to the Special Magistrate for permission to visit undertrial prisoners in custody.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MALEGAON, June 8.

The Malegaon Non-official Enquiry Committee yesterday visited undertrial prisoners in the police lock-up, numbering over a hundred. The Committee concluded their sittings this afternoon, after examining about fifteen more witnesses, including the treasurer of the local Khilafat Committee and Mr. Kharo, president of the Taluka Congress Committee and a leading non-co-operator, one more convicted volunteer and one actively anti-Khilafat Muhammedan co-operator. The Committee leaves Malegaon this evening.

News has been received here of the sudden death from heartfailure of Dr. Kellas, a member of the Mount Everest Expedition. The sad event took place at Kampadzong on June 5. (A. P.).

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LD.

YESTERDAY'S GENERAL MEETING.

SMOOTH SAILING FOR DIRECTORS.

SOME SEARCHING STATISTICS

The annual General Meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, which was held yesterday afternoon went aff almost smoothly, compared to the previous meetings. There was almost an element of hilarity pervading the meeting. Some gentlemen who had ready-made orations to smother the shareholders, delivered them at a great length, generously interlarded with quotations from Shakespeare to Shaw and full of mixed metaphors. This rather bored the shareholders, although it entertained them in the beginning. One shareholder however, asked some sarching questions to the chairman and got to know to what extent the chairman had put into practice his theories about "training" Indians. The maximum salary paid to Europeans was Rs. 7,500 to the Manager and to others Rs. 3,500 while the maximum pay paid to Indians was Rs. 1,200; the total salary bill of 210 European employees came to Rs. 2 lakhs per month, while that of 42,700 Indians came to about Rs. 6 lakhs per months. It would be interesting to know what the former Europeans incumbents of the posts now held by Indians—Chief Electrical Engineer, Superintendent of Coke Ovens etc., were drawing and whether there is any comparison between the two figures. The chairman in the course of his speech described the efforts of his House at training Indians and said it had taken them time to do so; he was pleased that there should be no misplaced criticism and asked the shareholders to consider zthe interests of this great national industry "conceived by Indian brains and carried out by Indian capital and management."

A word must be said with regard to the attitude of some of the shareholders who seemed to have made up their mind long before they came to the metting of brooking no sort of opposition to the policy already laid down by the directors and the chairman. At last year's meeting the same unhappy show was made when one shareholder who had the courage of his opinion, and was fighting for the common interests of the shareholders, was insulted and abused openly by some shareholders. Yesterday, also the same impatience to criticism was shown, not by the chairman or the directors, but by their partians. It must be frankly stated that most of these shareholders who want no sort of opposition at meetings, no fair criticism, are mostly employed in Tatas' concerns and they have not shown themselves in very good light so far. As one shareholder who put some very searching and intelligent questions to the directors said they only met there once a year, and that was the only occasion they had of asking for any information. It is a pity that simply because they happen to be shareholders, while in the service of Tatas, these men should attend the meeting and create a sort of rowdysm. The gentleman most pestered was the chairman, but he kept his temper till the end, and was most courteous and gentlemanly in dealing with the questioners and answering their enquiries This cannot be said of his employees, however.

The Annual General Meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., was held yesterday, Sir Dorab Tata presiding.

In the course of his speech in proposing the adoption of the report Sir Dorab said:—

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

While everybody expected that the transition from a world war to peace would be a very difficult period to go through no one expected the sudden and general collapse of industry and trade that all parts of the world have experienced. A year ago, there were in blast in England 310 furnaces and at the end of March last, before the Coal strike began, nearly two-thirds of them were idle! The situation early last year looked certainly very hopeful if not altogether too rosy. Industry had turned from war effort to the task of general reconstruction, the general replacement of all that was destroyed during the war. America had a big programme, which even she with all her resources, could not carry out; France was waiting for coal and coke till the Spa Agreement; Germany was just beginning to recover from defeat and revolution; England was still suffering from the war legacy of high wages; and Belgium had only ruined factories. In the Iron and Steel trade, famine conditions, therefore, prevailed. And prices soared above even war-time heights This was the situation till about last October when the general demoralisation in prices set in. The demand for reconstruction had not been able to keep pace with the high prices and the general decay in the buying power of individuals and nations. The shipbuilding yards had received a rude shock for want of effective demand; and so had the automobile industry in the United States. In addition, the accumulated and surplus war stocks of Governments, and Belgian Steel made from the scrap of the battlefields, were dumped on the market, at prices which bore no relation to the cost of production; and this, combined with the general shrinkage in credit and the depleted buying power of the world precipitated the general collapse in prices.

THE COMPANY'S POSITION.

While the depression has not left us untouched, our peculiar position, our established markets, our possession of all the raw materials necessary—an advantage few European Steel Works command,—have hitherto enabled us, and will, I am sure, enable us in the future, to face the adverse world conditions with confidence in our own resources and in our own markets. I cannot believe that the reason for the collapse in prices is to be found in over-production. When the battlefields of western Europe are fully secured and European factories have to turn once more to ore and pig we may perhaps see a different level of prices. The world will require all the iron and steel it can produce, and more, when recovery begins. And if we have not yet touched the bottom in prices, I feel that we have gone down sufficiently low, and that the tide will turn as soon as the world is on its way to rehabilitate its purchasing power. In the face of all these difficulties it is no small satisfaction to feel that we have maintained our position, and, after giving a very substantial increase to our labour, we have not fallen from our previous standard of earnings.

TRANSPORT SITUATION.

So much about conditions generally. Coming to subjects nearer home, I shall not deal with that concerning the extensions, which has already been dealt with at considerable length in the Report. But there is one that has been causing us very great anxiety in recent years: it is the inadequate means of transport serving your Works and your raw material. Again and again have we represented to those in authority the serious nature of this drawback. Times without number, have we appealed to the railways to increase the facilities they provide us,—at any rate to keep pace with the progress of our increased production. The transport system is a very vital factor in any industrial programme. Your ore, your coal, all your other raw material and you finished products have to be transported to and from the works, from their sources and to their markets. We have for instance at our Collieries over a 150,000 tons of coal which is awaiting transport. I only hope that the railways even in their own interests, and the Government in the interests of the progress of the country generally, will realise the serious situation that has arisen If our industries are starved for want of adequate transport facilities, the country might as well stop all its future industrial programme. We on our part have been doing our best to give the railways any assistance in our power to give. Your Agents have offered to find the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Rs. 4 crores to help them keep pace with our requirements. And I am glad to say that there are prospects of that offer being accepted, which will no doubt ease the situation considerably as far as the immediate needs of your own works go.

TRAINING.

An opinion, gentleman, seems to prevail in certain quarters that the Tata House has failed in one great duty to the country and to their countrymen. It has been urged with a louder voice of late, that the Tatas are not serving their country by their neglect to agord training to young Indians in the technique of industry. That is a charge to which I can say at once that in pure justice we cannot plead guilty. In our Cotton mills we are by now practically independent of foreign skill. In the construction of one of our hydro-electric companies dams we have but one European officer as against a number of Indian Engineers and other staff working with him. But it has taken us time to train up our own men. And there are impatient people who expect us to show the same results in three years in other industries; In the Steel world it has been said, gentlemen that it takes a generation to make a steel worker! But here again we have been making every effort to man this possible to do. Already the Chief Electrical industry by our own people as early as is possible to do. Already the Chief Electrical Engineer, the Chief Accountant and Sale Manager, the Superintendent of Coke Ovens are all Indians. And our policy all along has been to encourage and bring out Indian talent in the industry. Years ago, we contemplated the establishment at Jamshedpur of an up-to-date Mettalurgical Institute that would, in close relation with our Works enable us to train up our own men in place of the skilled and expert labour which we have had to obtain from abroad. And you will be glad to hear that the efforts of your Company to interest the Government in a matter of such importance have been successful to this extent that in co-operation with them a Technological Institute will be started there this year, towards which the Government of Bihar and Orissa will give us a lakh of rupees towards the initial cost, and a recurring grant of Rs. 25,000 a year towards its maintenance. Exclusive of these amounts, the Institute will cost the Company Rs. 2 lakhs in initial outlay and about Rs. 1½ lakhs in maintenance every year. It is intended to train men of a fairly high standard of education in applied science to occupy the posts of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. It is not intended to train such class of operatives as Foremen and Mistries, though we shall as soon as possible extend our existing Technical School for these classes also.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Already the sons of your operatives are learning at this smaller school. The students at the proposed Institute will be given intensive technical education chiefy relating to the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel, which will consist of training in the class-room and in the Works In addition to the facilities that will be provided by this School, your Company has already begun to send scholars for training in Europe and America. At the moment two young men, one of whom has been connected with our Collieries and another with our Works, are obtaining practical training in some of the biggest Works in England. And your Directors are confident that with the training that will be imparted at the schools, in the works, and by scholarships for further training abroad, we shall in the course of time, train up a growing number of Indians who will be capable of occupying the expert and responsible positions for which we require them. The interests alike of economy and future growth, as much as our duty to the country in placing the exceptional facilities at Jamshedpur in the service of drawing out Indian talent, demand, gentlemen, that we should not be remiss in spending towards this kind of education such substantial amounts, and in such a cause.

MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK.

I want, gentlemen, to appeal to you all to extend to your Board and to your Management your fullest sympathy and support. The task that has confronted this Company has been more serious and more difficult than any which has confronted any other Company in this country. Why, even abroad, few Steel Works have had the difficulties we have fought against. Any one who will reflect on the conditions we have been going through will realise what a difficult task it has been for those who are sitting at this table, and for those who are managinb your Works. Great Steel Works in other parts of the world have suffered bad ly in recent years. One of the biggest Steel Combinations in the West has not paid a dividend of more than 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. on an average for the last five years. We at least have been more fortunate in that respect, in a situation further complicated in our case by fluctuations in the exchange, and heavily burdened by the need we have had of creating in what was once a jungle, a town for 75,000 people to live in, with its houses and roads, sanitation and water-supply light and power hospitals and markets, clubs and schools and playgrounds and all such other adjuncts of a large industrial population which I expect in another five years will amount to over 100,000 I do not know of a single Steel Works in any other part of the world that has had to face such a task. But that is the lot of the pioneer. Go to Jamshedpur and see for yourselves the magnitude of the problems we have faced, the difficulties we have contended against, the care and the calculation and thoroughness with which we have planned everything in the Works or in the town and you will find that there you have built up something which you, as shareholders, will view with just pride something for which the country will, if not now, some day in the future, bless the memory of the man whose vision saw it, and thank you who have helped to carry into fruition the great dream of one who truly loved his country I want you to help further in that great task rather than hinder by misplaced criticism. I want you to take a bigger and a longer view of your Company's destiny. I want you to look at it in the right perspective think as much of its future as of its present. Do not, above all, forget the rough nature of the times the whole world has been going through. Consider only the interests of this great National Industry conceived by Indian brains and carried out by Indian capital and management; and then judge for yourselves fairly and impartially where it stands to-day and what the future has before it.

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded.

SOME STATISTICS.

Mr. G. K. Nariman made a long speech after this and in reply to a shareholder the following information was given:—

The Manager of the Works Mr. Tutwiler was brought to India on a salary of Rs. 1,200 to 1,500; he then got a rise of Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 and then again he got Rs. 5,000 per month. At the present time he was drawing a salary of Rs. 7,500 per month There were altogether 210 European employees and the highest salary they were getting was Rs. 3,500 excluding the manager; the minimum pay they were getting was Rs. 200 to 300 per month; their total salary will come to about Rs. 2 lakhs per month. The maximum pay paid to Indians was Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,200 per month; there were altogether 42,700 Indian workmen, including those on the new works the total pay of Indians was Rs. 6 lakhs per month. All officers were paid a house rent allowance of 5 per cent on their salary.

While the shareholders was asking questions about the hotel built there for the convenience of the visitors, the questions also came up whether it was open to Indians and Europeans alike. While the Chairman was explaining that it was open to both alike, one Mr. R. N. Master got up and said the shareholder wanted to know whether he could use the convenience of the hotel free. At this Mr. Dumasia strongly protested against the way the shareholders of the company were insulted by the staff. Mr Master said he had a right to be there as he was also a shareholder."

"TAKE SHAREHOLDERS INTO CONFIDENCE."

Mr. Dumasia then said after some preliminary compliments to the House of Tatas it was open to them to accept the olive branch which had been offered to them by the shareholders. He knew that in large works the estimates always went wrong, but he wanted the shareholders to be taken into full confidence and wanted to know what the estimates were likely to amount to—in regard to the new construction. The shareholders wanted to know where they stood and his information was that nobody not even the agents, or Mr. Perin, knew what their ultimate estimates would be.

The Chairman said it was a well known fact that in engineering works no estimate could be kept to the original figure, and he thought the report had already prepared them to a certain extent for that. H had no hesitation in saying that the estimates had been exceeded and nobody was infallible. Nobody could have foreseen what would happen. Owing to the war prices had gone up and they were obliged to curtail their orders for machinery, the prices had been exceeded owing to exchange also. The directors had sent a member of the firm of the consulting engineers to America to consult with Mr. Perin and to reduce and cut down everything. The estimates would be exceeded to the extent of Rs. 180 lakhs.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. Dumasia then referred to the undertaking given by the chairman, Mr. Billimoria and Mr. Padshah about the question of appointing additional directors on behalf of the shareholders. He thought that the undertaking given by the chairman had not been kept by him and his co-directors. Mr. Tana was never a representative of the shareholders.

The chairman said the Board was prepared to consider the suggestion for an increase in the number of directors.

The report was then passed unanimously, the dividend was approved; Sir Sassoon J David was re-elected a director.

When the name of Sir Vithaldas was proposed for re-election, Mr. Dumasia said the right of electing directors belonged to the shareholders. But Tatas wanted titled men and men of wealth only as directors; they gave no chance to upright and industrious men and thus did not embrace the opportunity of infusing fresh blood into the management. He said he had seen a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, while he had been in Bombay, and he had advised him to form a shareholders' association and to submit their grievances to the Government with a view to their being remedied. The Memorandum and Articles of Association was halter round the necks of the shareholders and they were unable to move in any direction.

Sir Vithaldas was then re-appointed a director.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

THE VICEROY SPEAKS.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

What the Viceroy said with reference to Mr. Shaw's speech, is perhaps equally true of his own. For His Excellency described Mr. Shaw's speech as post-prandial oratory. I have been, in my early days, a student more or less accurate of the so-called historic speeches delivered by various Prime-ministers at the Mansion-house. They seemed to me to have always an air of unreality about them. And it grieves me, after having studied the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, to have to say that this one also has the same air of unreality about it. Not that Lord Reading had intended to clothe his speech with any such air. On the contrary there are in it evident traces of his having laboured to deliver a true message to an expectant India But the speech has failed, in my humble opinion, in doing so, because of the many limitations that the office of a Viceroy carries with it. He could not, for instance, override the tradition of claiming infallibility for British rule. He laid it down as a proposition, "beyond the possibility of doubt," that 'here in India there can be no trace, and must be no trace of racial inequality." There is no more unreal proposition to the ear of the Indian than this, because his experience, be he ever so tall, belies it. Superiority of race is a passion, has become almost a religion with the average Englishman. Nor does he strive to conceal it from view. It obtrudes itself upon you in India as it does in the Colonies. It is written in the Statute-Book. One misses in the Viceregal speech a frank recognition of the many failures of the past, and therefore a sincere desire for opening a new page.

If His Excellency, in my humble opinion, was hardly happy in his statement of the 'fundamental principle of British rule,' he was, I fear, even less so in his reference to Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali. I recognise that he has been exceedingly cautious in his speech. He has attempted not to wound susceptibilities. As a matter of fact there was no question of wounding susceptibilities. He need not have spared the Moulanas where they might have erred The statement made by the brothers was instigated by me and me alone. It is an apology tendered to friends, and not to the Government. It is made not to evade prosecution, but to put themselves right with their own conscience and with their friends, The assurance to them, therefore, that there would be no prosecution so long as they abided by their undertaking, was gratuitous, if not offensive. Lord Reading's Government is free to take up prosecution against the brothers at any moment they choose.

This campaign of Non-Cooperation has no reference to diplomacy, secret or open. The only diplomacy it admits of is, the statement and pursuance of truth at any cost. The Viceroy showed me the speeches. I realised that some passages in them did not read well. They were capable of being interpreted as an incitement to violence, and I realised that prosecution or no prosecution, there was no doubt in my mind as to the advice I should tender to the brothers. I venture to suggest to His Excellency, that if he is anxious to disarm Non-Cooperators, he will do so only by becoming undiplomatic and absolutely frank. The latter seek and need no shelter or protection, and invite His Excellency to reciprocate by not shielding the offenders amongst the governing class.

Indeed, there is no room in the India of today and of tomorrow, for a governing class. His Excellency will therefore find out his mistake, if he clings to the belief that "Indians will respond wholeheartedly to the just rule which we (British) intend to carry on." I venture to prophesy, that it is not what the British intend that will count for the future destiny of India, but what the Indians themselves intend. And they are claiming more and more insistingly to govern themselves, anyhow. Good government, they are coming to see, is no substitute for self-government.

The fear, then, is not about His Excellency's intentions, which I am convinced are good, but the fear is as to the ideal he is working for. He thinks of a high destiny which is in store for India at some indefinable period, whereas Non-Cooperators at any rate are of opinion, that India's high destiny is even now being frustrated by the existing system, which appears to them to be devised for her prolonged, if not perpetual subjection. Sometimes difference of degree itself constitutes a difference of ideals. And I hold it to be an ideal totally different from India's, when anybody considers that whilst the distant goal must be one of freedom for India, its present state must be that of tutelage Swaraj is India's birthright, as the late Lokmanya Tilak truly said. And India throughout these long, long years, has been balked of her birthright. No wonder that she has become impatient.

Lord Reading will, perhaps, now better appreciate the truth of the proposition he has read and heard; viz. that any action of the Government that falls short of the fullest reparation, however good it may appear in itself, will, by non-cooperators at least, be charged with a bad motive that of prolonging India's agony in her slave-state. British rule, today, lies under a shadow. It is tainted with the blood of the innocent victims of Jallianwala, and with treachery towards Islam. And even as the purest milk poured into a poison bowl will be counted by every sane man as poison, so will every act of the British Government be judged in the light of its immediate past. The unrest of India can only be cured by dealing with the causes which have brought it about, never by covering the bitterness thereof by sweets of office or other privileges, no matter how tempting they may be, if they are not capable of dealing effectively with the causes themselves.

ASSAM TEA LABOURERS,

ASYLUM OFFERED BY TRIPURA DURBAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has received following wire from the Minister, Tripura (a native State in Bengal):—Coolies at Chandpur having refused to return to Assam Tea gardens, Tripura Durbar offer them home and lands in Tripura, if Government approve and coolies and their advisers agree. The Durbar requests your intervention." The decision of Chandpur local leaders with regard to this offer is not yet known.

RAIL AND STEAMER TRAFFIC ISLOCATED.

CALCUTA, June 9.

The R. S. N. Steamer Service line between Khulna and Rupsa has been closed owing to a strike.

The menials of the railway line between Rupsa and Bagerat, managed by the Eastern Bengal Railway, are reported to be disaffected, and the train service has been reduced.

The Eastern Bengal Railway has sent some carriages to Shiraj ganj to fetch the Assam coolies from Chandpur.

It is stated that owing to the strike on Bahadurabad Snatahar Steamer Service line, the launch and the tug carrying coolies are being diverted by the Shirajgang line.

A steamer with a flat has also been sent to Chandpur by non-cooperators to fetch the coolies.

BENGAL CHILDREN BILL.

JUVENILE COURTS TO BE ESTABLISHED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The text is published of the Bengal Children Bill, 1921, which it is proposed to introduce at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on July 4th. The existing law governing punishment and protection of children has for some time past been felt to be defective and not in accordance with modern ideas on the subject. The present Bill, therefore, has been prepared in order to provide both for custody, trial, and punishment of youthful offenders, and also for protection of children and young persons. It follows the lines of the English Children Act of 1908, but its operation is confined to boys.

It proposes that no boy under the age of 12 years shall, under any circumstances, be sentenced to death, transportation, or imprisonment for any offence and it seeks to substitute educational treatment for penal measures. In the case of older boys convicted of an offence the Bill provides for abolition of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897, so far as Bengal is concerned. Provision is made for the establishment of reformatory and industrial schools by Government and for the recognition of similar schools under private management. The broad distinction between the two classes of schools in addition to the difference in the age of inmates, is that reformatory schools are intended for actual and industrial schools for potential offenders. It is provided that neglected children may be sent to the latter. The Bill also provides for the establishment of juvenile courts, and lays down different methods of dealing with youthful offenders brought before courts, also enforces responsibility of parents and guardians for their good conduct. The proposed Act will apply in the first instance to Calcutta, power being given to extend it to any other town or place in Bengal.

His Highness the Maharaj of Travancore and suite arrived at Bangalore on the morning of June 9th. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the Mysore Artillery.

Owing to increased cost of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the Mysore State, Government have increased the rates for power supply for all industries other than mining and street lighting.

"APOLOGY" FADDISTS SNUBBED.

NO HUMILIATION BUT EXALTATION.

"ALI BROS. HAVE WON ADMIRATION OF ALL THINKING MEN."

DR. ANSARI AND HAKIMJI'S STATEMENT.

SIMLA, June 8.

Regarding the interviews Mr. Gandhi had with Lord Reading and the statement made by Ali Brothers to the Press, Dr. Ansari and Hakim Ajmal Khan have issued the undernoted statement to the Press:—

"We have noted with regret the strenuous efforts made in certain interested quarters to misinterpret the significance of Mr. Gandhi's interview with the Viceroy and to invest the Ali Brothers' reaffirmation of their faith in non-violence with a dubious character. An inexplicable misunderstanding seems to prevail in certain Nationaist circles as well.

We are, however, convinced that Mr. Gandhi has acted in the most unexceptionable manner in affording Lord Reading adequate opportunity of acquainting himself with the exact case of the non-cooperating Swarajists, especially when the Viceroy has signified his anxious desire to obtain first hand information from the author of the non-violent non-cooperation movement regarding the principles and purpose Mr. Gandhi, his colleagues and followers stood for.

We are convinced that Mr. Gandhi has told us as much about the interview as concerned the public discussion of political problems of the country, and if he has observed silence in regard to questions touching individual confidence he has set an example of moral integrity to others. We regard it a privilege to declare that Mr. Gandhi possesses the fullest confidence of his colleagues and the followers in our province.

A "DISTORTED INTERPRETATION."

We have been pained and surprised to note that in moderate and Government circles an attempt has been made to characterise the honest and candid declaration recently issued by the Ali Brothers as an apology tendered out of fear of prosecution, but the fact remains that if there is one charge of which the worst enemy of the Ali Brothers cannot successfully accuse them it is want of courage. Their expression of regret for any heat of speech appears to us to have been dictated by motives the reverse of those directly or indirectly imputed to them by pettifogging journalists or in higher quarters. They have proved the honesty of their purpose and profound loyalty to the cause of their country and religion by publicly repudiating the distorted interpretation put upon some of their speeches and what is being referred to as an undertaking not to repeat the offence of which the Government intended to take legal notice appears to us a simple and straightforward reaffirmation of their faith in non-violent non-cooperation.

So far from humiliating themselves by doing so, we feel they have won the admiration of all thinking men by adopting a course which only honesty and courage could inspire. They have gained a higher place in the estimation of their co-workers and associates.

POLITICAL DEXTERITY.

It is to be deeply regretted that recently a certain eagerness has manifested itself in higher circles to give a dexterous turn to simple incidents to gain a temporary advantage over those whom the Government would like to see discredited, but to thisking minds this phase of political dexterity seems to fraught with undesirable consequences, the least of which may destroy the remnant of hope for clean controversey. The premature note of triumph which marks the Viceregal pronouncements in this behalf is hardly calculated to encourage any further interchange of view, in fact a somewhat infelicitous reference in the Viceroy's recent speech at the Chelmsford Club to the Government's determination to carry on a just rule reminds one of the tone and temper of a pronouncement which would have been overlooked ten years ago, but it contrasts markedly with the King Emperor's reference to Swaraj

"MAHARASTRA'S" TRIBUTE TO ALI BROTHERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 8.

Commenting on the Ali Brothers' apology, the "Maharastra" says that they did not tender an apology to Government, but it was intended for their countrymen, for which nobody would feel ashamed. Ali brothers' antecedents are not such as to doubt their courage, determination and honesty of purpose. Ali Brothers were not afraid of prosecution or jail. They would have boldly and courageously faced them. But what they were afraid of was the probability of incurring the displeasure of, and the possibility of having to break off with Mr. Gandhi. They probably were afraid of jeopardising Hindu-Moslem Unity. These larger considerations would have weigher with them when they agreed to publish the apology. The apology must have been published under the pressure of strong extraneous influences and it would be wrong to hold them responsible for it. Ali brothers' statesmanship is more commendable than the Government's because they did not attach much value to their self-respect before the cause of their Motherland and unity.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

B. B. & C. I. RY.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will publish the enclosed copy of my letter to the Agent. I regret to say that the Agent is face to face with a strike unless he concedes substantially what the men demand. The demands are quite reasonable. Discontented men can never work as satisfactorily as men who are contented. The output must rise or fall according as men are contented or discontented.

I regret to find that the public are so indifferent to the grievances of men. When a strike takes place and local traffic becomes disorganised the men who come to work daily by train will be inconvenienced. Then they find fault with the strikers instead of bringing pressure to bear on the authorities who turn a deaf ear to the lamentations of their employees.—Yours, etc

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Bombay, June 7.

LETTER TO AGENT.

Matharpacady, June 7.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that the Workshop and Running Shed men resolved at yesterday's meeting to strike work unless their grievances were redressed in 24 hours. Under my advice this was modified as follows:—I am to write this letter to you. Your reply will be considered at the meeting to be held on Monday evening. If upon consideration they decide to strike work no further notice will be given to you.

The grievances and demands have already been communicated to you by me. The fresh ones are these:—

(1). The running shed men apprehend that they will be required to live in the huts being erected at present on the Mahaluxmi flats, partially reclaimed in the past by kutchra deposits. In case they decline the house-rent now allowed to them will be discontinued. The men contend that the huts are unfit for human habitation on account of the unhealthiness of the place and the size and quality of the rooms. The materials used are inflammable. Then men, therefore, run the risk of losing their life by illness or fire. I think these contentions are well-founded. During the monsoons the place is more uninhabitable. The stench is horrible. Those who wish to go, may do so, though I myself believe, that even those who wish to go, should not be allowed to do so, for I have little doubt that illness will soon overtake them. Those who do not wish should not be compelled to do so, and their present rent allowance should be continued. This is reasonable proposition, specially as you have to find house-accommodation for many who at present do not get any rent-allowance at all. It is but fair for you to find tenements for them first. You have not yet discharged the moral obligation of constructing chawls for them.

This matter becomes urgent as the men believe that new hands are at present employed in order to learn the work of firemen and drivers in order to replace them in case the old hands strike work. The men, therefore, feel that they must strike before the new comers learn the work so as to be entrusted with it without danger to the life of the travelling public.

(2). The running shed men complain that they have not got arrears of pay from 1st April, and that they got only 5 months arrears of pay. It will be remembered that at first the revision of rates was to take effect from the 1st of September 1919, but after the last strike you conceded that the revision should take effect from the 1st of April as on the G. I. P. system. This gave the men five months arrears. The running shed men also got the benefit of this concession. But it appears that retrospective effect from the 1st of September was not given in their case. Therefore they got only 5 months' arrears instead of getting 14 months arrears. This is apparently due to oversight. The accountants have proceeded on the basis that the arrears for 1st September have been paid to the running shed men. I am told by them that they have never been paid the arrears except for the five months as stated above.

Before concluding I respectfully venture to impress upon you that discontent is driving the men to desperation. I have already discussed the increased cost of living and the incommensurate allowance made for it in the revised scale of pay. You yourself thought you had given from 50 to 56 per cent to men drawing from 1 to 1-8-0 a day and 60; and even 70 per cent. to men drawing less than one Rupee per diem. But even this would not be commensurates with the increased cost of living which exceeds 100 per cent. since 1914. But the men will accept as a final settlement 7 per cent. over the rates of 1914. This is very little above what you contend, you have already given. I would therefore suggest that you should sanction an increase of 70 per cent. over the known rates of 1914, with retrospective effect from the 1st of January 1920. In case you are unable to do so at once I would suggest a reference to arbitration. The points to be referred to them should be:—(1) What is the increased cost of living since 1914, and (2). Are the men getting 70 per cent. of this increased cost by the revision of 1920. Please let me have your reply by Friday morning and oblige.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

NON COOPERATION IN BENGAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Not very long ago Col. Wedgwood writing in "The Nation" about the present situation in India quoted Gokhale's word "what Bengal says to-day other parts of the country will say to-morrow." This is quite true and it was so even in the past though it cannot be prophesied whether it will be so in future. The present movement of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation will afford sufficient proof of the correctness of this state. This is a movement started by the Mahatmaji and Bengal cannot boast of a Mahatma or a Lokmanya though she is ever proud of producing a Rammohan Rai, a Chaitanya, a Ramkrishna Paramahansa, a Swami Vivekanand, a Maharshi Devendra Nath, a Keshab Chandra Sen, a Rabindra Nath, a Rash Behari and many a Jagadish Chandra and Prafulla Chandra. Many at the beginning were doubtful about Bengal's response to this movement because she did not say "Amen" as soon as the gospel was pronounced, but to-day every body who is minutely studying what looting this movement has found in Bengal, must be astonished. What Bengal is doing to-day is really an example for other parts of the country to copy. But the pity is that news supply agency in the country is not enterprising or impartial enough. Recently Bengal showed how they brought the authorities at Chittagong to their senses within eight hours, how the power of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code submitted to the power of soul and truth. And there is no doubt the pending dead-lock in Assam Bengal Railway and the Bengal River Service will also bring victory for the people sooner or later. This naturally presents a theme to contemplate upon and a phenomenon to be studied by all. Non-Co-operation is not a new thing in Bengal. It existed there even during the Moghul Rule. Every student of history knows that the Bengalis resorted to this holy weapon when Jehangir, the son of Akbar the Great, ordered his *Subadar* in Bengal to take away Nur-jahan, from her husband Sher Afghan of Murshidabad. The Subadar, it is said, ordered his general to execute the order of the emperor and asked the officials to co-operate with him. But the officials raised their voice and said "this is injustice and we cannot do it" and the entire regiment laid down their arms. The result was that Jehangirshah had to recall the Subadar and give up the idea of getting Mehrunnessa (Nur-jahan) for some time. The non-cooperation of the Indigo Workers of Behar when Behar was a part of the Bengal Presidency, must be fresh in the memory of every living man.

It is clear that the spirit of non-cooperation has been living in Bengal for a long time but it did not get any proper support or stimulus until the present movement was set afoot. And it is therefore natural that a weapon will be better handled by a people who are acquainted with it than by those to whom it is new. The success of the Chittagong Hartal is a standing witness to it. The present strike of the Indian employes of the Assam Bengal Railway and Bengal River Service is a success in itself. Railway train service from Chandpur to Chittagong and Noakhali to Gauhati is at a standstill and steamers which used to ply between Goalandu and Chandpur, Goalandu and Narayangunj, Narayangunj and Chandpur, and Goalundu and Khulna are lying idle at different ghats. *Khansamas* and *Bawarchis* of Europeans in many places left their services and the Europeans are getting their meals from Indian *Sevasamities* (charitable inns). In several districts of Eastern Bengal lawyers have boycotted the law courts wholesale. Merchants in important district headquarters such as Comilla, Chandpur, Barisal, Mymensingh and Narayangunj have suspended business and kept their shops closed. The European Association had to ask the Government for the supply of provision to the European residents of those places. And yet there is no violence and no ugly scene of any kind. Does not this promise a still more hopeful future?

This much about the success of non-cooperation to which Bengal has resorted this time as a protest against a cruelty done to the poor whom the Bengalees have been taught by Vivekanand to worship as so many incarnations of Narayana. As regards the *Swadeshi* movement, it is too well known in any part of country to be dilated at length. Since 1905 no *Bhadralog* (a gentleman) dares use foreign cloth at home without being afraid of being ridiculed by even his own *mali*. Of course, the Charkha and hand-woven linen are novel attempts no doubt. But the Charkha also has received a grand welcome in Bengal now. During the last few months one could see in the social columns of the vernacular dailies of Calcutta that almost every week some marriages are being performed where the bridegrooms are accepting only a Charkha and a few lbs. of cotton by way of dowry. How immense is this reform will be realised only by those who know how the *dowry* system was till now eating away the very vitals of society in Bengal.—Yours etc.

K. M. S.

NO RACIAL INEQUALITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to see the commencing lines in the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Chelmsford Club recently. His Excellency would have us from the very start believe that racial inequality and whiteman predominance are articles unknown to the Indian public now and that the British people would not for one moment indulge in notions of any racial superiority! It is rather difficult to say whether this idea of His Excellency is older than his Indian viceroyalty, as he is, as we notice influenced to a remarkable extent by the Simla bureaucracy since his arrival in the Bombay, docks. In the face of terrible facts it is I think too much to ask us to give unqualified credulity to the bureaucratic notions about justice without distinction of caste or creed. The bureaucratic diplomacies are unhappily to well-known for us, suffering Indians here, and as His Excellency realises a solution of the problem of the crying need for efficient administration can be best achieved only by frequent interchange of ideas between the two dominant parties. We trust His Excellency will lose no opportunity that presents itself in this direction, and will try to meet to the best of his ability the help that we at present require to reach our goal.

In the meanwhile we recommend to His Excellency not to lose sight of the horrible mishandling of the law by the executive in certain parts of India.

1. Section 144 I.P.C. is utilised for anything and everything that a man professing the faith of non-co-operation or Khilafat does. We refuse to believe that this will be the case in any civilised country or that a self-respecting nation would tolerate such.

2. Ordinary Law is perverted into so many different channels according to the whims and fancies of a district magistrate that for the same kind of offence a European is penalised less than an Indian. Instances we can quote many, but a very fresh one in our memory is the murder committed by a European in Bengal of his Indian cook where he (European) was allowed to go scot-free with a fine of Rs. 300! Is this justice?

3. Humiliation in the daily walks of an Indian's life meted out in various ways and different places—in the office, in the street, in tramcars(in trains—everywhere. In such cases the Indian realises the futility of attempting to gain redress at a law court and in painful mute silence endures the wrongs.

We presume His Excellency is unaware of all these, but we cannot believe that the bureaucracy too is in such a state. But, on the other hand it laughs in its sleeves at the success in its old game of keeping the Viceroy in the dark regarding the general affairs which contribute to the great grievances of the people here. It applauds the Viceroy's attempts to vindicate the actions of his executive but how long is this to continue my Lord?—Yours etc.

K. S. MANIAN.

Bhetwadi 2nd Lane,
Girgaon, June 1.

SOLDIERS' MISBEHAVIOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Saturday the 28th instant, some half a dozen soldiers came in a launch to Trombay picknicking and entered the private property of the late Mr. Suleman H. Sandagar without the permission of the caretaker of the property and going up a cocoanut tree plucked some of the tender cocoanuts and departed. Getting bolder, they returned again on Sunday afternoon in a large number and about 24 of them entered my property not far from the pier without taking anyone's permission through the adjoining property of Mr. Rumwala. I being away to Bombay and seeing my malee afraid of them they commenced their desperado work of plucking unlawfully chicoos, jackfruits and mangoes all in raw condition.. No sooner did they pluck a fruit, from the tree they bit it and threw it away not finding it sweet. This way they continued their mischief for a pretty long time in my property when my servant came running home to give the information and the proprietress of the place volunteered to go and request them to stop their destructive work. On seeing her and on her remonstration to stop their work they began making faces and screaming like monkeys and made such other gestures with their hands on her face who was old enough to be their grandmother. She bore the insult as she was alone against two dozen so-called brave soldiers and sent for the Medical Officer in charge of the Leper Asylum here to her aid who coming immediately for which I am sincerely thankful to him. He explained the situation to the soldiers who I am sure do not deserve to be called soldiers for their shameful behaviour. Seeing that they could not escape now that the were put in front, of the Officer in charge of the company who was good enough to show his regret to the lady for the damage they did to the property and the insult they give to the proprietress. After this they left my property and returned to Mr. Rumwala's property who has sold the crop of mangoes to a contractor. There they commenced their similar tricks and put the poor contractor to a loss of about Rs. 40 by plucking raw Alphonso and Pairee mangoes, and whenever he remonstrated against their behaviour and requested with folded hands to stop their mischief they threw the stone like raw mangoes on him. After doing this work they sat to tea and on finishing it they returned to the launch taking away all ill-gotten property by filling their empty baskets in which they had brought their things for the picnic. I simply give this facts without my personal opinion of the soldiers who call themselves Englishmen and who are supposed to set a good example of discipline and order to the poor "natives" in lonely villages like this in this troublesome times and I leave this to the public to form their opinion and give their judgment on how poor people are harrassed by soldiers under such circumstances who call themselves guardians of peace and who are supposed to be the faithful servants of His Majesty the King.—Yours etc.

RESIDENT.

Trombay, May 30.

"TRADE UNION CONGRESS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue (1st June) Mr. D. Chaman Lall, General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, has appeared to defend and vindicate Lala Lajpatrai's position in the matter of the sum placed at his disposal by that body. Let Mr. Chaman Lall and those whom it may concern know that we are very much indebted and grateful to him for the mercy of the explanation offered. We have never questioned Lalaji's splendidly generous manner in ginting away the country's practically all he possessed in cause. We know it too well and we are not unaware of his sacrifices for the cause of motherland. Do we not know his contributions to the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College of Lahore? We have never forgotten all these and hence are ever ready to admit his generosity. But that does not obscure the main point at issue. Lalaji may not have "so far" appropriated the sum but does it follow that he would never use it? But supposing he does not at alll make use of it, how can he then fight the Indian workers' battles in view of the fact that he has gifted away practically all he possessed, in the splendidly generous manner in the country's cause? It then means that he may have to fall back upon the money collected by and belonging to the workers. I may assure Mr. Chaman Lall that it is not at all difficult for a man of average intelligence bewowed with a little commonsense to realise that a public worker much less a public servant requires public money to carrry on his public activities. It was far from my mind to cast aspersions or reflections upon Lalaji for whom I have the highest sense of respect.

By the bye, will Mr. Chaman Lall undertake to publish the accounts up-to-date of the All-India Trade Union Congress with of course the concurrence and approval of his colleagues, so that we may be in a position to judge how far Lalaji's criticism of the Moderates is justifiable! Will he state what salary has been offered to the Organising Secretary who has been appointed as a whole-time worker. What is the amount spent on propaganda work?

My contention in referring to Lalaji in respect of the sum was not with a view to vilify him but just to show that a public servant needs public money for public work. He cannot do without it if he has not the necessary resources.

However, there is a doubt still lurking in my mind that the explanation of Mr. Chama Lall may be an after-thought inasmuch as it appears after an interval of a month of my writing on the subject—Yours etc.

S. V. RAO.

7 Khattar Galli 1st Lane,
Bombay, June, 1.

A BIRTHDAY HONOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest in the Birthday honours' list Mr. Mackission, Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, get the "C. I. E.", and I have also read the wonderful comments of the "Times of India" saying ". . . . that he has well earned this distinction." I want to know from your contemporary how he has "well-earned" this honour and explain to the public, how? I doubt very much if the writer in your Bori-Bunder contemporary has ever gone round Bombay to see the miserable condition of several streets and lanes. A drive through Ripon Road, Duncan Road and the Kamathipur Main Street would be enough to show what the Municipal engineer has been able to do. After all it is an honour from Government and not from the public.

Sir, the buildings which were erected in 1919 and 1920 and passed by the Executive Engineer "fit for human habitation" are to-day condemned and being demolished. Who is responsible for all these things? Of course the Executive Engineer, in whom the City fathers put blind faith and leave us to his mercies.

In my own case I have been writing to the Executive Engineer, and to the Corporation of Bombay about the condition of the passage to my building. (The Railway Building) ever since the year 1918. Even to-day this road is not yet completed though nearly three years, and a half have passed. It is after all a small passage of 400 to 500ft. in length and not a big road.—Yours etc.

A. V.

"WHO PAYS"?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The answer to the question "Who will pay the reparation"? is, the consumer of the German goods or the late enemies of Germany.

The following is an excerpt from a letter dated the 8th April from Hamburg:—

"We hereby beg to acknowledge receipt of your favours of the 22nd February and 12th March, contents of which had our attention. But in reply we are sorry to inform you that we cannot accept any fresh business for the present owing to the present political complications which have ensued by the new Reparation Bill demanding 50 per cent. duty on all the German goods from German shippers and all firms in Germany are fearing that the same Bill will be passed for India shortly. As long as this matter has not been fully settled, i.e., as long as we have no guarantee in Germany that the above 50 per cent. really will not be deducted by the English or Indian Government for German shipments we cannot go in for new business to India.

"In case you do not care for the mode of payment, that is to remit the money along with order, you must just wait for the execution of your orders till the matter of the Reparation Bill has been finally settled between the different countries and parliaments."

We have not come to know the intention of the Government of India in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

S. T. ARYA.

GAMBLING AT CHOWPATTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg draw the attention of the public, through your columns, to the fact that a large number of boys are seen gambling every evening on the Chowpatty sands. Young as they are, their stakes at present are a few annas, but as they grow bigger, they will naturally be doing it on a large scale, and some day we might expect these promising youths to become habitual attendants at the Race Course! It is particularly regrettable that these boys come mostly from the middle class, and are apparently receiving good education. I wonder if their parents know that their little ones instead of enjoying the breeze of the Chowpatty, spend their time in this honourable profession!

I would request all parents to warn their boys against this vice. It would also be a good idea if C. I. D. men in plain clothes were to catch a few of these boys and make some good examples. They would thus be rendering a greater service to their country than by dogging the footsteps of our leaders.—Yours, etc.,

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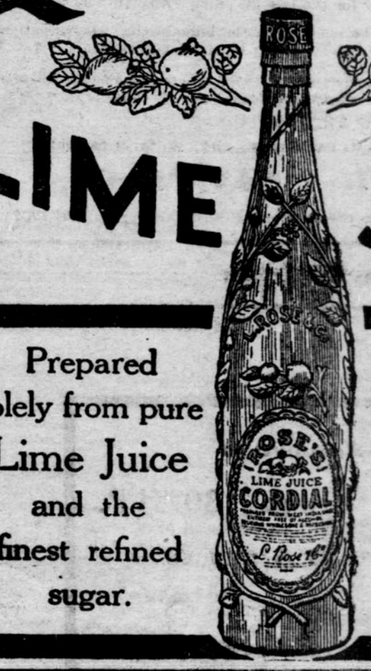

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HEDJAZ PILGRIMS.

OFTEN STRANDED AT JEDDAH.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

A communique says:—From time to time pilgrims to Hedjaz find themselves stranded at Jeddah, after performance of their pilgrimage, without means of subsistance and unable to return to their homes. Their condition, in these circumstances, is often attended with great hardship. In the past situation has been met by private subscriptions, by the generosity of steamship companies, and by assistance from the Government. Experience has shown that this haphazard method of assisting the destitute and stranded pilgrims, is inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

The Government of India recently consulted certain representative Musalmans on the subject, and the opinion generally expressed was that assistance should be sought from the Muslim Community, and from Muslim Princes and other Princes and Rulers of Indian States, who have an appreciable number of Muslim subjects. It is firmly trusted that an appeal for this object will find a ready response in the Muslim community at large, and among the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. The Government of India trust that, subject to approval of such a vote by the Legislative Assembly, they will be able to assist by a substantial grant, contributions which may be collected. It is hoped that it will be possible to place funds collected at the disposal of an agency, largely non-official, and composed in the main of Muhammadans, and that funds will be sufficient to enable that agency to deal with cases of distressed pilgrims both in the current and in the future years.

The Government of India are at present in communication with the Government of Bombay on the subject. In the meantime, it is requested that any contributions made, should be sent to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, to be placed to the credit of the fund named the "Jeddah Repatriation Funds"

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH TO BE CHAIRMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

It is understood that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has been appointed Chairman of Indian Fiscal Commission to meet at Bombay.

ALLEGED POLICE ZULUM.

A PESHAWARI BEATEN TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

On Friday evening, a Peshawari was found loitering about the Marrirampur station on the Eastern Bengal Railway in a suspicious manner. He was arrested and taken to Bora police outpost where, it was alleged, he was assaulted for his attempt to escape. Later on the Peshawari died in the police outpost, and during the postmortem examination, marks of injuries were found on his body. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Deputy Police Superintendent made an enquiry as a result of which three Police constables were arrested. Further inquiry is proceeding.

MUNITION BOARD CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day passed orders in the second Munitions Board Case, in which Sukhlal Karnani, J. C. Bannerjee and H. Stringer are the accused. The Magistrate fixed the 20th instant for the hearing of the case.

To-day before Justices Teunon and Suhrawardy, an application was made by J. Stoddard, H. P. Blackburn and P. H. Michael, the three accused in the first Munitions Board Case, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, fixing the hearing of their case for to-morrow. Originally, their case was fixed for the 30th July, but on application made by Billinghurst, a co-accused, in which the present petitioners were not a party, the date was altered. The petitioners stated they were not ready and had not received all papers from England.

The High Court rejected the application.

The Bangalore Plague Department has lost in the death by diabetes of Doctor Miss Eliza Game a very valuable and able worker. She was the oldest lady practioner in Bangalore. Deceased was highly popular, especially among the poor, for the past twenty years. The funeral was largely attended. (A. P.)

The King Emperor's birthday was celebrated at Pondicherry in a fitting manner. The British and French flags were hoisted side by side on the Government House and other buildings. (A. P.).

Mr. Percival Landon has arrived at the Viceregal Lodge for a short visit.

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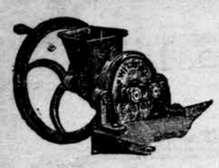

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NON-CO-OPERATION WORK IN GUJARAT.

REPORT UP TO 31ST MAY,

CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

Congress membership now stands at 14,514 in Ahmedabad District, 9,663 in Kaira District, 4,483 in Panchmahals, 3,650 in Broach District, and 12,712 in Surat District, thus making a total of 45,082 for the whole of Gujarat against the figure of 3 lakhs before the end of the current month according to the decision of the Broach Conference.

The number of members of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress stands at (233).

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

The amount received at this office up to the 31st May last was Rs. 1,40,149-7-4½. out of which Rs. 35,000 have been sent to the All-India Congress Committee. Mahatma Gandhiji convened an informal Conference of all the leading workers of Gujarat at Broach on the 2nd instant, when the following quotas were fixed for the Districts of Gujarat. Surat District Rs. 1,00,000, Broach District Rs. 50,000, Panchmahals Rs. 10,000, Kaira District Rs. 1,00,000, Baroda City Rs. 10,000, Pedad Malvai Rs. 6,000, and Ahmedabad District the balance of Rs. 7,24,000, to make up the total amount of ten lakhs.

SWADESHI.

The Committee has now decided to advance one lakh of rupees to the Secretary of its Khadi Department to carry on his operations. Rs. 55,759-11-5 were so advanced up to the 31st may, out of which Rs. 54,257-14-9 were loaned out by the Khadi Department amongst 32 workers for operating in spinning wheels and Khadar.

The total number of spinning wheels as notified to this Office is now 20,058.

FAMINE WORK.

The Committee was in receipt of Rs. 8,675-2-0 and Rs. 9,982-12-0 respectively for famine relief in Dohad and Gujarat generally, and the Committee has remitted Rs. 15,628-5-0 to Dohad, Rs. 5,000 to Jambusar and Rs. 500 to Amod. Rs. 4,354-8-0 have also been despatched to carry on spinning and relief work in Mahikantha Agency out of Rs. 6,020 received by the Committee in this behalf.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The total number of institutions, imparting National education in Gujarat, stands at 245 with 32,102 students attending them. The increase is partly due to the inclusion of the Municipal shools of Ahmedabad.

The number of candidates, who appeared at the Examinations conducted by the Gujarat Vidya Pitha, was 46 for the B.A. Examination, 4 for B. Sc. Examination, 96 for the Inter. Arts Examination. 46 for the Inter Science and 548 for the Matriculation Examination. The number of successful candidates were 39. 2, 65, 9 and 374 respectively. The first term of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya opens on the 13th instant

BURMA NEWS.

FOOTWEAR IN PAGODA PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 7.

The Local Khilafat Committee publishes a letter from the Bengal Khilafat Committee and a telegram from Mr. Shaukat Ali at Bombay, repudiating Maulvi Abdul Misri and his separate organisation for Khilafat work.

The District Magistrate, Maubin, has charged U. Ottama under section 124A in respect of two speeches. The accused said he undertook the dharges and had nothing further to say except that being a Hpoomgyi he bore no envy and hated no one.

The trustees of the Shwedagon Pagoda have accepted the new form of notice against footwear suggested after a lengthy discussion with the local Government. They emphasised that they accept no responsibility for consequence of putting up new notices and that the removal of the fort from Shwedagon hill is desirable.

The notice reads "Footwear is prohibited. Visitors of all nationalities must enter barefooted. By order of the Pagoda Trustees. This rule does not apply to European Government servants who have to visit Pagoda on duty in the interest of public peace and safety, or to European soldiers in uniform who visit Pagoda on military duty. By order of the Government of Burma".

Bery's Automatic Hand Loom

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is capable of weaving three timesmore cloth than ordinary Loom on account of automatic motions

Price Rs. 250.

Bery's Hand Spinning Machine is free from mechanical defects and thus produces fines and better yarn. Price Rs. 15.

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Soothing and Healing

touch of Zam-Buk is to-day known the world over. Wherever there is a cut, burn or scald, a festering or poisoned sore, a patch of eczema, pimples or rash, Zam-Buk ends the trouble once and for all; the same with ulcers, ringworm and piles.

Zam-Buk contains No Trace Of Animal Fat or Mineral Poison. Every ingredient in Zam-Buk is scientifically tested in the chemists' laboratory before the pure rich herbal essences are refined and blended together in special silver-lined vessels. *Never at any time during the process of manufacture is Zam-Buk touched by human hands.*

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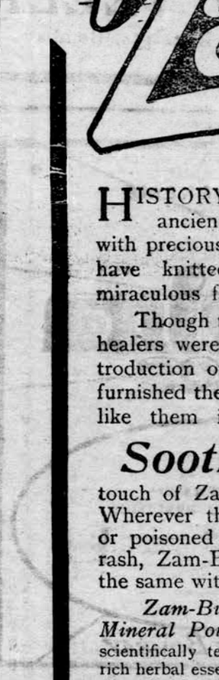
I.Z. 350



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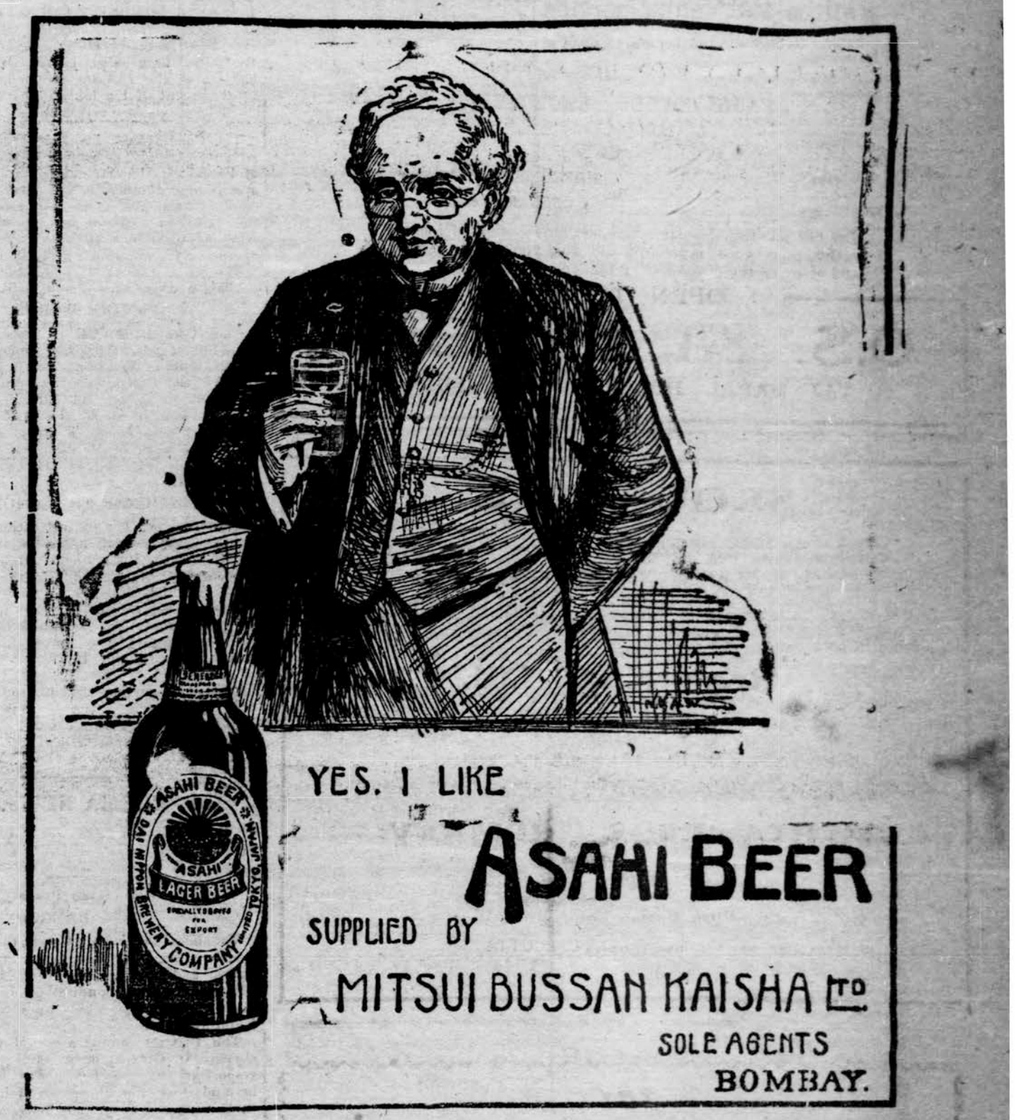

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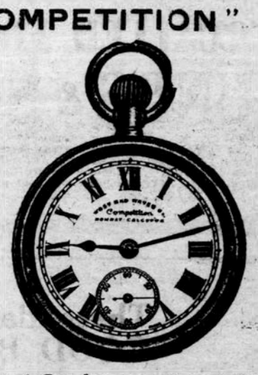

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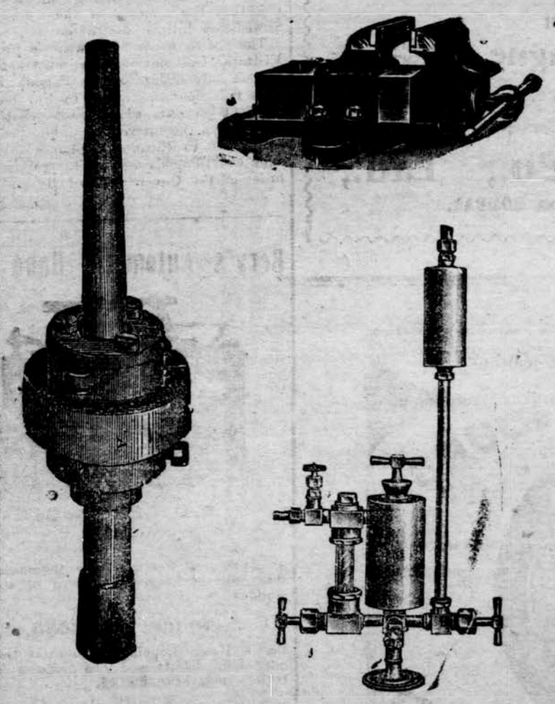

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